The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,499—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1898.

ESTABLISHED 1818

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

Milkmaid BRAND **Milk**
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	31st Dec. 1898.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	7th Jan.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	14th „
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	21st „
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	28th „
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	4th Feb
M.L. SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	11th „
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	18th „
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	25th „
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	4th Mar
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	11th „
* CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	18th „
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	25th „
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	1st April
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	8th „
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	15th „
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd „
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	29th „
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	6th May.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	13th „
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	20th „
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	27th „

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 15th November, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st Jan. 1899.
SEMIRAMIS	—	4,017	1st Feb. 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st Mar. 1899.
IMPERATOR	—	4,139	1st April 1899.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallusching	4,766	10th Jan. 1899.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	12th Feb. 1899.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs 980	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Town of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	21st Jan.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Dec. 19, 1898.

AVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MANILLA	A. Gaviano	5,060	5th Jan., 1899.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class. Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six months Rs. 900 ; nine months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and returning via Genoa or "vice versa", and can break their journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on application.

S. S. BISAGNO from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 31st December, 1898.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 16, 1898.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	deMaubeuge	17th Jan. 1899
INDUS	6,009	Chevalier	14th Feb. 1899
TONKIN	6,000	Vaquier	14th Mar. 1899
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	11th Apr. 1899
YARRA	4285	X	9th May, 1899
SALAZIE	4,255	Negre	6th June 1899

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	12th Jan, 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

G. RUINAT, Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 30th December, 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 3rd January, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 29th December, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 28th December, 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about 7th January, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Delagoa Bay, Beira, and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MERKARA," 3,099 tons, on or about 29th December.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, on or about 5th January.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 28th December, 1898.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "KAGOSHIMA MARU" Capt. R. Nunome, 4,370 Tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on the 29th inst.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.

Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 29th December, 1898.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—8-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

PASSAGE SEASON 1897.

PASSAGES secured by P. O., the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged.

SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England from Rs. 300.

REGISTER kept for BOOKINGS in advance.

"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.

LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.

REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.

SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.

PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.

CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.

PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on Board or to Hotels.

PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.

BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.

DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.

SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.

SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.

TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shut but from same forwarded economicall.

SOLE AGENTS AT BOMBAY FOR
Messrs. CURTISS AND SONS,
TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,
PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands on its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter Season.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

SPECIAL CHRISTMAS STOCK.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

Are receiving large supplies of Groceries and Provisions, together with all kinds of CHRISTMAS SPECIALITIES.

FINEST WILTSHIRE BACON
(C. & T. HARRIS'S FIRST QUALITY),
FINEST YORK HAMS,
STILTON, GORGONZOLA, CHEDDAR, CAMEMBERT,
GRUYERE, PORT DU SALUT AND OTHER CHEESES.
BOTTLED FRUITS, CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS,
DRIED FRUITS, FRUITS IN SYRUP,
PLUM PUDDINGS AND MINCE MEAT !
SAUSAGES, TONGUES, TINNED VEGETABLES,
PIES AND PATES,
GRAPES, NUTS, BISCUITS,
HUNTLEY AND PALMER'S CAKES.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH SWEETS.
CADBURY'S AND OTHER CHOCOLATES.
CRACKERS! TOYS! BON-BONS!
QUALITY AND FRESHNESS GUARANTEED.
SPECIAL CHRISTMAS LISTS ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

KEMP'S REMEDIES FOR SMALL AILMENTS

Should be kept at hand in every Household.

KEMP'S PAPARIDINE, Rs. 2,
FOR INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, LIVER, &c.

KEMP'S PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR, Rs. 3,
FOR NERVES, LASSITUDE, LOSS OF APPETITE, & VIGOUR.

KEMP'S PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP, Re. 1,
FOR COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, &c.

KEMP'S SARSAPARILLA EXTRACTS, Rs. 2-4 &c.,
FOR IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD, &c.

KEMP'S COD LIVER OIL AND PREPARATIONS, Rs. 1-8,
FOR CHEST COMPLAINTS GENERALLY.

KEMP'S SUMMER SALINE, Rs. 1-4,
FOR CONSTIPATION, SKIN ERUPTIONS, &c.

KEMP'S CHOLERA TINCTURE, Re. 1,
FOR DIARRHŒA, CHOLERAIC SYMPTOMS, &c.

KEMP'S RHEUMATIKON, Re. 1,
FOR RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, SCIATICA, &c.

These are ALL STANDARD REMEDIES and known as such throughout the PRESIDENCY. They are of the highest quality possible and superior to ANYTHING imported.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

FOR THE SEASON.

KEMP'S FINE SELECTED WINES, SPIRITS, LIQUEURS, &c.

THE following is a small SELECTION from the COMPANY'S PRICE LIST.

	Per Dozen Bottles Rs. a.	Per Bottle. Rs. a.	Per Dozen ½ Botls. Rs. a.	Per ½ Botl. Rs. a.
HOUSEHOLD CLARET	23 0	1 14	13 0	1 2
BEAUNE BURGUNDY	31 8	2 12	16 14	1 8
HOCHHEIMER	36 12	3 4	18 14	1 10
DRY CADIZ SHERRY	34 0	3 0	21 0	1 14
INVALID PORT	34 0	3 0	21 0	1 14
COSSART CHOICE RES. MADEIRA	50 8	4 4	...	...
FINE OLD BRANDY	34 12	3 0	...	..
EDINA FINE SCOTCH WHISKEY	31 8	2 12	...	...
OLD HEAD FINE IRISH WHISKEY	41 0	3 8	..	...

MESSRS. KEMP hold a large stock of choice CLARETS, BURGUNDIES, HOCKS, CHAMPAGNES, SPIRITS, LIQUEURS, BITTERS, ETC., ETC., and also manufacture the finest ÆRATED WATERS in India.

FULL PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of the Medical profession on application to—

STANLEY OAKES,
13-2, Government Place, Calcutta,
Wholesale Agent in India for
INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
London, Liverpool and Bristol.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma ; immediate relief ; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 3. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER, (B). V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

KEMP'S TOILET REQUISITES

ESSENTIAL to every Person of REFINED TASTE and Manufactured especially for INDIAN USE.

KEMP'S EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE. Rs. 1-8 & 2-8,
FOR THE PRESERVATION OF THE HAIR.

KEMP'S FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR, Rs. 1-4 & 2-4,
AN EXQUISITE ANTISEPTIC LOTION FOR MOUTH AND TEETH.

KEMP'S ARECA NUT TOOTH PASTE, Re. 1,
OF UNEQUALLED CLEANSING AND PRESERVING QUALITIES.

KEMP'S GYMKHANA BOUQUET PERFUME, Rs. 2,
OF SWEET AND LASTING FRAGRANCE.

KEMP'S TOILET PELLICULINE CREAM & POWDER, Rs. 1-4,
FOR THE IMPROVEMENT AND PROTECTION OF THE SKIN, VERY SOOTHING AND GRATEFUL, AFTER WASHING, &c.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on steel. The new Sold- and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in stock, REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globula, Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough ; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis ; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M. Edinburgh
L.R.C.S. and L.M. Edinburgh

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS NEARLY 80 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis ; one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by all Chemists

---

THE PALACE OF JEWELS.

GOLD AND SILVER CHAINS AND ALBERT NECKLACES.
LOCKETS AND CROSSES.
BROOCHES.
EARRINGS AND EAR STUDS.
BRACELETS AND BANGLES.
SIGNET AND KEEPER RINGS.
WEDDING AND JEWELLED RINGS.
SCARF RINGS AND PINS.
STUDS, SOLITAIRES, LINKS.
CHARMS, PENCIL CASES.
BELTS, TIARAS.
JEWELLED ORNAMENTS, HAT PINS.
WATCHES AND CLOCKS.
GOLD AND SILVER BUCKLES.
PERFUME AND SALTS BOTTLES.
SILVER INKSTANDS.
TROWELS.
PRIZE CUPS AND MUGS.
CIGAR AND CIGARETTE CASES.
TRIPLE ELECTROPLATE.
FANCY OAK WARE GOLD MOUNTED
POCKET PURSES.
BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.
PIANOS.
BINOCULARS, TELESCOPES, &c.

THE EXHIBITION OF XMAS JEWELLERY at MARCKS and Co.'s ESTABLISHMEENT this year will be found in striking contrast to the general designs met with elsewhere. All their show cases are full to overflowing with the most exquisitely designed articles of adornment suitable for Western and Eastern tastes. A feature of destructiveness, originality, delicacy of workmanship and a neatness in every detail are apparent at a glance in all their productions, evidencing a careful study of plants and animal life and an appreciation of colour effects by the manufacturers.

The matter of PRICE has been carefully considered in the marking of all articles, and MARCKS and Co., Ltd., being actual buyers and manufacturers invite comparison of prices, quality for quality with any establishment in Bombay.

The supply of English and Swiss Watches for selection in Gold, Silver and Metal Cases, is the most extensive in the world. The display embraces every form a Watch can be suitably worn in that it is possible to conceive.

In Silver Ware, Electroplate, Oakcabinet ware and other fancy goods the supply has been carefully selected and in the fullest anticipation of them Customers wants and pleasures.

MARCKS AND CO, LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.
CHEMISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

CORDIALS

		Rs. a.
Ginger Brandy	per bot.	2 13
Orange Brandy	„	3 0
Ginger Wine	„	1 8
Orange Wine	„	1 12
Milk Punch	„	2 4
Vermouth, Intalian	per doz.	18 4
Vermouth, Nolly, Prat et Cie	„	19 8
Aromatic Schnapps, Henkes' genuine	...	2 0

FORT, BYCULLA & CUMBALLA HILL, AND AT POONA.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER,
83, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
EAST STREET, CAMP, POONA.

ORDERS FOR XMAS
NOW REGISTERED.

CAKES DECORATED AND UNDECORATED.
MINCE MEAT PIES.
PLUM PUDDINGS.
ICE PUDDINGS.
ICE CREAMS.
ENGLISH PUDDINGS.
FRENCH PUDDINGS.
JAM AND FRUIT TARTS.
CHOCOLATES, FANCY AND PLAIN.
CHOCOLATES, LOOSE AND STICKS.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH SWEETS.
FRESH-MADE FONDANTS.
FRESH ALMOND PASTE SWEETS.
ENGLISH SEED & CT. CAKES.
ITALIAN CAKES.
CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.
DRY CHESTNUTS.
MARRONS GLACEES.
FRUIT IN SYRUP.
COOKED YORK HAMS.
ITALIAN SALAMI.
ITALIAN AND SWISS CHEESES.

Confectionery Fancy Boxes, Baskets, Hampers, on view. Stores and Wines guaranteed all of High Class Brands.

FELICE CORNAGLIA.

HANDSOME PRESENTS FOR XMAS AND NEW YEAR.

LARGE STOCK OF HIGH CLASS CUTLERY.

All kinds of Knives and Forks, Scissors, Razors and Strops, Razors in Cases, Meat Carvers, Penknives, Sporting Knives, Table Knives, Corkscrews Champagne Taps in Case, Tin Cutters, an a Large Assortment of other Useful Articles.

AT MODERATE PRICES.

ESTABLISHED 1835. **MORENAS & CO.,** ESTABLISHED 1835.
MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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BLOCK CALENDARS, 1899.

THE "SHAKESPEARE"
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FRIDAY, 13TH JANUARY, 1899.

Under the Patronage of
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Pro. District GRAND MASTER and GRAND MASTER of All Scottish Freemasonry in India.

By kind permission of the Officers of the Marine Battalion the String Band of the Regiment will be in attendance.

Tickets to admit One Gentleman and Lady, Rs. 10
Extra Lady's Ticket, Rs. 5.

To be obtained from:—
Messrs. THOMPSON and TAYLOR.
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Messrs. F. HOGAN and A. BENISTON,
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THE ANCHOR LINE S.S. "ARMENIA," has ARRIVED from GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL and DISCHARGES in the VICTORIA DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT THEIR BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 27th December 1898.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
The New Manual of Astrology, in four books, treating of the language of the Heavens, the reading of a horoscope, the measure of time and of Hindu Astrology, by W. Gorn Old (sepharial) with set of tables	10	8
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AN ENTERTAINMENT
will be given at the
JOHN CONNON SCHOOL
ON THURSDAY THE 29TH DEC. at 6 p.m.

CANTATA by the pupils, to be followed by a CONCERT.

Tickets Re. 1, from Messrs. PHILLIPS and Co., Fort, Byculla and Cumballa Hill, and at the door on Thursday.

PROGRAMME ON THURSDAY.

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BORI BUNDER.
NEW WAX FIGURES
AND NEW SCENERIES, GOOD AMUSEMENT FOR FAMILIES.

Open Daily from 9 to 11 a.m. and from 4 to 11 p.m.
PRICE OF ADMISSION: As. 8.

X'MAS EVE, DEC. 24.
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2,000 PRIZES, NO BLANKS.
ADMISSION ONE RUPEE.

Including a Ticket for the Drawing. Open from 11 A. M. till Midnight.

MR. PAUL MASATTI has been AUTHORIZED to SIGN our Firm per procuration.

BAUER & KRAUSE.
Leipzig, 2nd December 1898.

OUR OFFICE has been REMOVED to DALAL STREET, No. 1.

BAUER & KRAUSE.
Bombay, 27th December 1898.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF WOOLLEN GOODS TOWELS AND SHOP FURNITURE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst., at 2 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Marker's Building, near the Share Bazaar, Apollo Street, Fort, the following, consisting of fancy stationery, lady's and gents' socks and stockings, lace, ribbons, handkerchiefs, Burmah shawls, scarves, lady's belts, bleached towels, table covers, bed covers, drill, corduroy, glass cupboards, chairs, dining and writing tables, etc.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 29th instant at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Bazaar Gate Street, Fort, by order and in the Godown of Hajee Abdool Rahman Shirazi and on account and at the risk of Aga Mirza Ali Shirazi and Aga Mahomed Ali, Sons of the late Hajee Abdool Husson Dalal Shirazi—
360 cases rosewater.
About 375 tolas amber.
7 carpets.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

HIGH COURT.
Suit No. 555 of 1897.
Khoobchund Mooltanchund
vs.
Aboobucker Mahomed.

Under instructions from Mr. E. R. Smetham, the Receiver appointed in the above suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at a godown in 3rd Pinjrapole Lane on FRIDAY, the 30th inst, at 3 p.m.

A quantity of wool in bales and boras as well as loose.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the old Hamilton Hotel Bungalow, Mazagon, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, Singer's hand and foot sewing machine, table ornaments, carpets, lamps, etc., the property of H. F. FORDE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 28th December, 1898.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 31st instant, Messrs. BENNET & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 second-hand strong landau, in very good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 second-hand strong dogcart.
1 handsome grey Arab pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 strong bay Arab pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
The property of the late Mr. F. EDGELOW—
1 black entire English pony "Ava," 13-2, 5 years (off) by Tenassarim (Arab) out of a Welsh pony mare, broken to saddle and harness, thoroughly acclamatised, has been in the country about 2 years.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPINGS, &c., AT THE G. I. P. R. GOODS DEPOT, WARI-BUNDER.

On TUESDAY, the 3rd January 1899 at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, docra cotton sweepings, docra waste, paper, grain sweepings, etc.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KAMBEKAR STREET, CHASS MOHOLLA.

On WEDNESDAY, the 4th January, 1899, at 4 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of Bai Ayashabai, widow of the late Ebhram Hajee Jackeria, and guardian of her two minor sons, Gool Mahomed Ebrahim and Mahomed Hoosein Ebrahim, the following very valuable landed property.—

All that piece or parcel of fazundari land or ground together with the message, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the west side of Kambekar Street, containing by admeasurement 313 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under ward No. B 2592 and Street Nos. 132-137, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the north by the property of Haji Vaidina, on or towards the west by the said Kambekar Street, and on or towards the south by the property of the said Ebrahim Haji Jackeria.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusji and Dinshaw, Solicitors or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT COWASJEE PATEL TANK ROAD OR BHULESHWAR ROAD.

On SATURDAY, the 7th prox., at 4 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and risk of the mortgagors, Gordhandas Ghanshamdas and Dulabhdas Balmookundas, under the power of sale reserved to her under the indenture of mortgage, dated the 14th day of January, 1898, the following property.—

All that piece or parcel of land, together with the messuages, tenements, or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Kapurwady at Bhuleshwar, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,536 square yards or therebouts, and bounded as follows:—On the east by the Bhuleshwar Road, on the west by the 2nd Khatarally Lane, on the south by the property of Ramchandra Vithoba and on the north by the property of Ramchundra Vithoba, and others, and the said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Edgiow, Gulabchand and Wadya, Solicitors, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On Sunday, the 8th prox, at 1 p.m. Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 4 Chuckla Street, opposite the Crawford Market, the whole of the stock-in-trade of Messrs. Peeroo Dossa and Co. closing their business, consisting of drawing-room suites, bed-room, dining-room and office furniture, carpets, a sweet-toned mahogany cottage piano in good order, clothes and gown presses, almyrahs, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, dressing and wash-hand marble topped tables, camp, cots, jardiniers, meatsafes, towel horses, &c. &c.

The property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 28th December, 1898.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF COUNTRY-MADE PIECE-GOODS.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Vsiram Ebrahim and Co., and on account and at the risk of Thaker Liladher Jivraj, the following bales of country cloth manufactured at the Bengal Mills—

230 bales country-made piece-goods, such as shirtings, dhooties, chudders, T. cloth, &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required when the lots are knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 28th December, 1898.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 3d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—No. exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8.
No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

FOR SALE—Just Landed.—BLUTHNER'S ALIQUOT GRAND PIANOFORTE. The Bluthner Grand is the Queen of Pianos. Every Gradation of tone, from the most Ethereal pianissimo to the loudest fortissimo can be perfectly produced on them. MARCKS & Co., Ld. Sole Agents, Bombay, and Poona.

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ALUMINIUM ARTICLES of the highest standard of purity, made at the VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE Bombay, are now FOR SALE at Messrs. WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW, Bombay and Calcutta, and at Messrs. BULL and Co., Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

WORTH NOTING.—BLUE SERGE SUITS from Rs. 35, cut and finish guaranteed. West End Styles. ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

GREAT REDUCTION in our PRICES, on Toys, Dolls and Presents. Liberal Discount to Xmas Tree holders. Entire Stock to be cleared by Christmas, at SHROFF BROTHERS, FORT.

£2,000,000 Proposals were received by the STANDARD in 1897 and Policies for over £1,800,000 were issued. Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

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GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-0-3, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-1-2, per case, at Bandora.

LANAULI.—THE ROYAL GYMKHANA HOTEL is re-opened exclusively for Europeans under the new Management of PALLONJEE'S ADELPHI HOTEL. Arrangements have been made for an excellent cuisine, and for the general comfort of the visitors.

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FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD 81 Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE.—CHINESE CHOW DOG PUP, good pedigree, and possessing all the distinctive marks of its breed.—Address "S" care of this office."

JUST received 14 day regulator Clocks, superior make, strikes hours and half hours on a Gong, fancye, Warranted for 5 years, Rs. 30.—STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

DON'T Economize at the Expense of your Health. Drink only DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lb. It is daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocha berries in the latest pattern closed Cylinders under our own supervision and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma is preserved. Its unquestionable purity, rich flavour, full strength and uniform quality have established for it a reputation second to none in the market. A trial solicited.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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WANTED, by Widow Lady, SITUATION as BOOK-KEEPER, CLERK, OR DAILY GOVERNESS, qualified.—Address "25," care of this Office.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

NEW YEAR'S CARDS.—Chaste and Artistic designs printed on Platinotype paper—Specially interesting, prepared from suitable local subjects and most appropriate for sending home. Before purchasing elsewhere call and see the varied collection at the Art Photographic Salon of RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Hornby Row, Bombay.

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WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

VOICE from Madras, C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Veneegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. .... Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral is as effective in Cholera, as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c., Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

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METAL MERCHANTS,
GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.
IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

		Rs. a. p.
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE	per lb.	1 12 0
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE	,,	1 8 0
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE	,,	1 4 0
ORANGE PEKOE	,,	1 0 0

		Rs. a. p.
PEKOE	per lb.	0 14 0
PEKOE SOUCHONG	,,	0 12 0
SOUCHONG	,,	0 10 0

Our 12 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers. All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO., Established 1887.
TEA MERCHANTS,
33, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

FRIENDS at HOME should not be forgotten at XMAS time.

What more welcome PRESENT could be thought of than a hamper of really CHOICE CIGARS, such as the favourite

"BAHADUR."

ORDERS BOOKED for DELIVERY to any PART of the United Kingdom FREE of all CHARGES to the RECIPIENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

McDOWELL AND CO., LD.
MADRAS AND LONDON.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY
FOR Rs. 3,000.
PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.	
At age 20,	Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25,	Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30,	Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35,	Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40,	Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45,	Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Absolute Security.
* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.
* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.
90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.
Policies simple inform, worldwide and indisputable.
Lapsed policies revived without fine.
Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.
Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.
Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.
Immediate payment of Claims.
Non-forfeitable though Suicide.
Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.
* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the Post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

BUT WHY SUFFER WITH COUGH AND COLD!

Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam which is the only vegetable remedy free of injurious combinations that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest. Annas 8, and Re. 1.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATIONS IN WEEK-DAY LOCAL TRAINS.

ON and from MONDAY, the 2nd January, 1899, the Up locals leaving Borivli and Bandra at 9-5 and 9-52 respectively, will leave at 9-0 and 9-49 and arrive at Colaba at 10-17 and 10-22 instead of 10-20 and 10-25 as at present.

Detailed timing at intermediate stations may be ascertained from the time tables exhibited at stations.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.
General Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay, 24th Dec. 1898.

THE SVADESHI MILLS CO., LD.

RE DEBENTURE LOAN OF 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that of the subscribed portion of the above debentures the following bearing the numbers hereunder given have been drawn for payment under the provisions for that purpose endorsed upon the debentures, and the same will be paid off at the Company's office, Victoria Buildings, Fort, on and after the 30th day of December, 1898.

NUMBERS:—1, 6, 17, 29, 31, 42, 53, 54, 74, 108, 111, 115, 153, 167, 198, 199, 220, 221, 244, 251, 302, 312, 313, 327, 359, 353, 370, 371, 374, 379, 393, 344, 406, 407, 418, 446, 447, 466, 477, 491, 499, 505, 516, 525, 528, 529, 534, 539, 540, 543, 556, 560, 564, 571, 578, 578, 591, 601, 611, 615, 627, 628, 648, 650, 653, 654, 656, 663, 672, 673, 674, 690, 697, 700, 710, 748, 751, 764, 767, 772, 784, 792, 813, 818, 826, 850, 878, 883,

TATA & SONS,
Agents Svadeshi Mills.
Bombay 21st December 1898.

GOVERNMENT VETERINARY COLLEGE, BOMBAY.

UNDER the NEW RULES the Collegiate Course will commence hereafter from 4th January. Candidates intending to join during the next year should submit their applications before 4th January, on which date an Entrance Test for those who have not passed either the University School Final or Matriculation Examination will be held.

A copy of the College Rules and Regulations will be forwarded on application.

JAS. MILLS, Vety.-Major, A.V.D.,
Principal, Bo. Vety. College.
Parel, 22nd November, 1898.

THE OOTACAMUND HIGH SCHOOL.

FOR the DAUGHTERS of Military and Civil officers, under the care of the SISTERS of the Church Assisted by English (certificated) Ladies will (D.V.) re-open the first week in February at SHEDDEN HOUSE which is one of the most healthy in Ootacamund standing 7,500 feet above the sea and a little over 300 feet above the lake which is not visible from it. There is good drinking water on the premises lately analysed by the Government Analyst. The grounds are 9 1-2 acres in extent and contain two Tennis and two Badminton Courts. Pupils are prepared and presented for the Cambridge Local Examinations.

For prospectus, etc., apply to

THE SISTER IN CHARGE.

HAY! HAY!! HAY!!!

FOR the convenience of the Public and their numerous European Customers, the Undersigned have, in addition to their DEPOT at ANNESLEY ROAD near Grant Road, OPENED a DEPOT at BANDORA HILL ROAD, for the SALE of HAY suitable for Horses and Cattle, the same consists of Best Phool, Burdie, Jinjwa, Moosa and other qualities. Yearly or small period contracts also made at moderate rates. For particulars apply to the Undersigned or to the Managers of the respective Depots.

LIDBETTER & Co.
Hummum Street, Fort, 1st November, 1898.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY, INCLUDING RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY

NOTICE RE COAL TENDERS.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, near Church Gate Station, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., Gun-fire, on 28th December, Tenders for the SUPPLY of 50,000 tons of COUNTRY COAL required for the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, to be delivered in the following approximate monthly quantities:—

	Tons.
January 1899	6,000
February 1899	6,000
March 1899	6,000
April 1899	3,000
May 1899	3,000
June 1899	2,000
July 1899	6,000
August 1899	6,000
September 1899	6,000
October 1899	6,000
Total	50,000

It will be optional with the Agent to vary the monthly requirements as given above.

The Coal must be of the best quality, free from dust, stone, earth or other impurities, also free from dampness.

Tenderers should quote the price per ton delivered into Wagons for despatch by rail of best Steam Coal.

Consignments to be despatched in full truck loads of 3 (maunds of coal.

Tenders will be received onl ony the Company's Form, which, together with Specifications, can be had on application to the Agent. Price Rs 2 per copy. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Rail borne Country Coal."

The Agent reserves to himself the right to accept any Tender in whole or in part, and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. D. OLIVIER, Lt.-Col. R.E.,
Agent, B. B. and C. I. Ry.
New General Offices, Bombay, 6th December, 1898.

GODOWN TO BE LET.

FROM the 1st January next, a large spacious GODOWN, situate near Bodki Tank, Argyle Road, and at the corner of the Thana street, now occupied by Messrs. A. Blascheck and Co.

For rent and particulars apply to

H. AJUM GOOLAM HOSSEN,
No. 172, Dawood Cajee Street, Nagdevi Road.

J. RATILAL & CO.,
TOBACCONISTS
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA BURMAH AND CEYLON
FOR
LAMBERT AND BUTLERS.
TOBACCOS:—
JESSOMINE,
MAY BLOSSOM,
FLAKED GOLD LEAF,
HONEY DEW,
PRIZEMEDAL BIRD'S EYE,
VIKING NAVY CUT,
LOG CABIN,
LILY OF THE VALLEY,
GOLDEN BIRD'S EYE,
CIGARETTES:—
JESSOMINE,
MAY BLOSSOM,
and NEEDLEPOINTS
QUALITY AND CONDITION GUARANTEED
All goods found affected at any time replaced at shortest notice
All inquiries to be referred to
J. RATILAL & CO.,
Tobacconists,
406, Shaikh Memon Street,
BOMBAY.
BRANCH:—66, Canning Street, Calcutta.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES
Girgaum and 223 Bellasis Road Byculla,

CHARGERS. Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30) and Saddle (Rs. 15) Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6 h. 32 m. Sun sets, 5 h. 31 m. High water, 11-29 m. Low water 5-48 m, 5-9 s.
Bombay Light Horse parade, 7 a.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
Public meeting of Borahs *re* anti-plague inoculation, Mr. Adamjee Peerbhoy's Factory, Babula Tank, 8 a.m.
Tivoli Theatre, Professor Anderson's performance.
Simon's Grand Museum, Boree Bunder.

A MAHOMEDAN FAIR.—The annual Sonapore Fair takes place to-morrow.

A HINDU FAIR.—The annual Shree Bhowanee Shunker Fair commenced yesterday at Tardeo Road, and will continue for five days.

THEFT IN MEADOW STREET.—Mr. A. Crawford of Meadow Street, has reported to the police that some time between the 21st and 25th instant, a few articles of gold of the aggregate value of Rs. 64, were stolen from his cupboard.

THE CONGRESS DELEGATES.—At a special meeting of the Cutchi Dossa Ossarval Jain caste, held on Friday last, Messrs Jaithabhoy Damji Megji and Khimji Herji Kayani, the Honorary Secretary of the above community, were elected delegates to the Madras Congress.

ANTI-PLAGUE INOCULATION.—A public meeting of the Borah inhabitants of Bombay will be held in support of anti-plague inoculation with Professor Haffkine's serum at Mr. Adamjee Peerbhoy's Babula Tank Factory, 8 o'clock this (Wednesday) morning.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—His Highness, the Maharaja of Deogadh Barria, accompanied by six followers, carrying one sword and one dagger, arrived in Bombay on Monday morning, and has taken up his residence in a bungalow at Malabar Hill.

BURGLARY AT KHETWADY.—Mary Fernandes, residing at Khetwady Back Road, has made a report to the police that during her absence from home on Christmas Day, her place was broken into and gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 212 were stolen from a locked box, the lock of which was forced open.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At the usual monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay, to be held in the rooms, of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, at 5-30 p. m. to-day, the following paper will be read:—The art of surgery of the ancient Hindu Vaid, by Dr. Rustam N. Ranna, Bombay.

KILLED ON THE SPOT.—A coroner's inquiry was held yesterday at the Princes' Dock on view of the body of Succaram Tookaram, a Hindoo labourer aged thirty-five years. On Monday afternoon deceased was at work in the jetty shed in the Princes' Dock, when a case of machinery fell on him, killing the labourer on the spot. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

FATAL FALL FROM A WINDOW.—Mr. Allen F Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Soondri, a Hindu girl, aged three years and a half, daughter of a ship labourer, residing at Nawroji Hill, Dongree. On Monday morning the father went to attend his work in the Prince's Dock, leaving the child in charge of a neighbour. About noon the deceased went to play on the second floor of the same house, and while standing near a window, facing the street, she suddenly lost her balance and fell a distance of about twenty four feet. She was picked up in an unconscious state and removed to the J. J. hospital, where it was found that the poor child had sustained a fracture of the skull. She died in the Hospital two hours after admission. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

NEGLECT OF DUTY.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Constable De Burgh charged Noordin Raymond, a police sepoy, with negligently permitting one Mahomed to escape from legal custody. Superintendent Stanford prosecuted. It appeared from the evidence that on Sunday last the accused sepoy found the Mussalman trying to dispose of a piece of silver in the Marwari bazaar, and as the man could not give a satisfactory account as to how be came by it, the sepoy brought him before Constable De Burgh. After hearing statements from the sepoy and the Mahomedan, Mr. De Burgh directed the sepoy to take the man to a havildar while further inquiries were instituted. While going to the havildar another sepoy met them on the road, and the accused began to make inquiries of him as to the whereabouts of the havildar The Mahomedan, in the meanwhile, being left alone availed himself of the opportunity and ran away. The accused was convicted and fined Rs. 15.

MISS MANNING'S VISIT.—On the invitation of Rao Bahadur Bhaskerao B. Pitale, Baroda State Vakil, Miss Manning and Surg. Major H. P. Dimmock, Presidency Surgeon, visited the Raghunath Maharaj Prasad "Kam Vipak" play at the Victoria Theatre on last Saturday night. Miss Manning on arrival was received by Mr. Balkrushnajee B. Pitale, Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra, Messrs. S. V. Bhandarkar, Sundernath D. Khote, Madusudan Kalabhoy, Vamanrao Damodarjee, Vasantrao Nana Moroba Narayan Cassinathjee, Wamanrao Hana Moroba, Janardhan K. Vagal, V. N. Hate, and other European and Native gentlemen. The play commenced at 9 p. m. and the substance of the acts in English was given to Miss Manning. The party stayed at the theatre till after 11 p.m. Dr. Dimmock on behalf of Miss Manning thanked Rao Bahadur B. B. Patale, and expressed the pleasure they felt at the acting and general get up of the play by the deserving proprietor, Mr. John De Antone, who garlanded Miss Manning and the party and presented them with boquets.

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS.—A meeting of the Lad Banias was held on Saturday at Madhav Baug, for the purpose of presenting an address to Dr. Parshotam Harichand for his services as honorary Physician to the joint Lad and Kapole Plague Hospital for a period of eight months. The meeting was presided over by Mr. Nagindas Doolabhdas, a trading Lad gentleman and president of the Lad Volunteer Committee. The chairman in introducing the guest of the evening to the audience spoke in very appreciative terms of the services rendered by him to the hospital and eulogised him for the kind and sympathetic treatment he extended to the afflicted patients of the community. The address was read by the secretary of the Lad Volunteer Committee, and was handed to Dr. Purshotam by the Chairman enclosed in a neatly done and artistic silver frame. He was also presented with a beautiful silver vase and a rich shawl on the occasion on behalf of the Committee. Dr. Purshotum in acknowledging the compliment thanked the chairman for the kind words he had said of him and the Lad community for appreciating his humble services in connection with the hospital in such a substantial manner. Mr. Nagindas Tribhowandas Master then, in a few well chosen words thanked the Doctor and the other medical gentlemen associated with him in the plague work and who assisted him from time to time, among whom were included Drs. N. P. Mehta, S. S. Misar and Divan, and also complimented the members of the Lad Volunteer Committee for their disinterested work in connection with the plague. After the distribution of *pan supari* the assembly dispersed at a late hour.

THE ACCIDENT TO CAPTAIN DE PLEDGE.

The "Times of Ceylon" of Dec. 22, says:—Shortly before 3 o clock this morning an accident which might have proved much more serious, occurred to Captain De Pledge of the 19th Hussars at present stationed at Secunderabad. This gentleman who arrived from Singapore by the P. and O. s.s. "Ballaarat" yesterday afternoon retired to his room No. 27, facing York Street, on the first floor of the G. O. H. after having dined with Major and Mrs. Hallowes,—fellow-passenger.—At about 2-50 a.m., the constable on duty opposite the Hotel heard a fall and proceeding to the the spot discovered the unfortunate gentleman lying on the ground in York Street in an unconscious state. The Acting Manager of the Hotel, Mr. Wingfield, was immediately called, and had just rendered the first aids to the wounded when Dr. Fairlie, who resides in the hotel, arrived on the scene. The patient was carried to a room on the ground-floor, where he received every attention from Dr. Fairlie, the injuries sustained proving to be a fracture of the collarbone, and several severe contusions—the result of a fall of about 30 feet. It has been ascertained that Captain De Pledge, on going to his room, undressed himself and lay down on the long arm-chair in the balcony over-looking the street, and fell asleep there. He is known to be a somnambulist and it is surmised that he walked in his sleep, with the unfortunate result here recorded. Dr. Fairlie having arranged to go up-country this morning, he left the patient in the hands of Dr. Thomas, under whose care he is progressing favourably, Major Hallowes is also doing all the can for Captain De Pledge, whose original intention it was to have spent some days at Nuwara Eliya before returning to Secunderabad on the expiration of his furlough.

Later in the day, Col. Kekewich, L. N. L. R., a very old friend of Captain De Pledge's called to see him, and has arranged to look after him and take him to his house as soon as he can be moved. Dr. Thomas, who saw Captain De Pledge early this afternoon, reported that he was progressing very satisfactorily, and it is hoped that in a few days he will be able to rejoin his regiment at Secunderabad.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, during the week ending 17th December 1898:—

Ernest Kingscote, physician, of 31 Lower Seymour street, Portman square, in the county of London. The manufacture and production of a new material to be employed in place of wood, iron, leather and the like in the manufacture of various articles.

Francis Gascoigne Lynde, civil engineer, residing at Ahmedabad, Bombay presidency, and Charles Ainslie Russell Crommelin, traffic manager, residing at Bombay. An improved system of controlling the working of trains.

William Robert Browne, mechanical engineer, gun carriage factory, Colaba, Bombay. Improvements in oil vaporisers for oil engines and other purposes.

William Griffiths and William John Griffiths engineers, both of 61 Sinclair road, West Kensington in the county of London. Improvements in or relating to facing point lock and signalling apparatus for railways.

Carlo Calliano, physician, of Turin, in the kingdom of Italy. An improved device for use in preventing sea-sickness and like disturbances of the human system.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed:—

Hafiz Abdullah, lime contractor, of the Regimental bazar, Dhera Dun, North-West Provinces. Improvements in lime kilns. (Specification filed 11th November 1898.)

Birney Clark Batcheller, mechanical engineer, of 1518 North Fifteenth street, Philadelphia, state of Pennsylvania, U. S. A. A method and mechanism for locating obstructions in pneumatic or other systems. (Specification filed 12th December 1898.)

James William Paige, manufacturer, of 831 Jackson Boulevard, and Theron Solymon Eugene Dixon, attorney, of 280 Dearborn street, both of Chicago, state of Illinois, U. S. A. Improvements in methods of operating steam and air turbines, (Specification filed 12th December 1898.)

Daniel Munson Seaton, lawyer, of 24 Montgomery street, city and county of San Francisco, California, U. S. A. Improvements in thread carriers for looms. (Specification filed 13th December 1898.)

Max Graetz, manufacturer, of 31 Lausitzerstrasse, Berlin. Improvements in oil-burners for the production of non-luminous flames, especially for heating incandescent bodies. (Specification filed 13th December 1898.)

James Farley, civil engineer, of St. Andrew's street Hertford Improvements in or connected with the joints of earthenware or other pipes (Specification filed 12th December 1898)

Professor Dr Walther Nernst, of 50 Burgerstrasse' Gottingen An electrical incandescent lamp. (Specification filed 12th December 1898.)

George John Betts, commercial traveller, of 44 Beaconsfield parade, and Frederick Theodore Bower, auctioneer, of 13 Grey street, both of St. Kilda, in the colony of Victoria. An improved elastic viscous composition, principally useful for automatically closing and sealing punctures in pneumatic tyres. (Specification filed 10th December 1898.)

The Eureka Machine company limited, manufacturers, of 110 Fenchurch street, London. Improvements in and relating to cigarette-making machines. (Specification filed 8th December 1898.

The fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

James Frederick Hodgetts. Improvements in the construction of the hulls of iron clads or other vessels. (From 23rd December 1898 to 23rd December 1899.)

Edward Joseph Hardy. Improvements in the production of cold and ice, and in apparatus therefor. (From 18th March 1899 to 18th March 1900.)

Daniel Kemp West, Improvements in and connected with presses for baling cotton and other goods. (From 15th December 1898 to 15th December 1899.)

Samuel Cleland Davidson. Improvements in apparatus for drying tea or other substances, (From 7th January 1899 to 7th January 1900.)

Eugene Hormite and Charles Friend Cooper. Improvements in disinfecting and apparatus for that purpose. (Form 19th January 1899 to 19th January 1900.)

Eward Waller Stoney. Working and locking railway switches and indicating by a signal their exact positions, and also for supporting switch heel joints in a simple manner. (From 2nd Junuary 1899 to 2nd January 1900.)

Samuel Cleland Davidson. Improvements in centrifugal fans, and in apparatus connected therewith. (From 28th January 1899 to 28th January 1900.)

Richard Henry Bath. An improved exercising apparatus. (From 20th December 1898 to 20th December 1899.

Ralph Stephen Glover. Improvements in the working of Blood's distant signal lever. (From 23rd May 1900 to 23rd May 1901.)

Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited. The exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do, has ceased:—

George Edward Moore, "Improvements in wind motors." (Specification filed 14th September 1894.)

Marcel Bernede. "An improved blotting pad. (Specification filed 14th September 1894.)

PARSI WEDDING AT DAMAUN.

OUR correspondent writes:—Within the recollection of the Parsees of Damaun, with the exception of a marriage solemnized five years ago in Mr. Damaunwala's family, there never was a Parsi wedding in this city for a long time, which was performed with so much eclat and attended by such a large number of Zorostrians and citizens as took place on Sunday at Lower Damaun. The bride groom is the proprietor of the village Zampoor in Upper Damaun, Mr. Ardiser Framji Cowasji, who ranks high among Gujrath poets and the bride Perozbai is the daughter of Mr. Meherjibhoy Burjorji Patel of Saronda. For the last five days, relatives of both the bride and bridegroom from different places such as Surat, Nargole, Saronda, Bhilad, Oodwara Pardi, Bulsar Tarapore and Bombay have been arriving in large numbers and accommodated with great hospitality by the bridegroom. At 6 p.m. on Sunday Mr. Ardesir's house, in front of which a large mandwa has been erected, was tastefully decorated and illuminated and was crowded with the numerous guests and the elite of Damaun consisting of Government officials and principal citizens. In the inner verandah on the ground floor, the bride and bridegroom were seated on chairs, surrounded by a number of richly dressed Parsi ladies and some male relatives, while several priests who were summoned from Oodwara, recited, under the direction of Mr. Jamsetji Nowroji Panthaki the head Parsi priest of Damaun, the marriage rituals, the ceremony being attentively observed by the District Judge De Castro, who has evinced a desire to study the manners and customs of different castes, and the hands of the couple were joined amidst music, firing of guns and loud blessings of the priests. After a number of costly presents were received by the bride and bridegroom, the Parsi guests were taken to a spacious dining hall where a sumptuous dinner was served, various toasts were drunk. After dinner all the Parsis including the bridegroom and the priests formed into a procession and headed by music escorted Mr. Sorabji Manekji Damaunwala and his cousins to his residence where the whole party was regaled with delicious wines, the head priest proposing the toasts of the newly married couple and Mr. Sorabji Manekji Damaunwala the head of the Parsi Anjuman of Damaun. Among the guests present to witness the marriage ceremony were the Acting Governor of Damaun (Major Mascarenhas), Judge Castro, Mr. Sorabji Damaunwala, Assistant Judges Francis Moniz and Gracian da Cunha, the Abkari Commissioner Mr. Menesse, the Health Officer Dr. John Moniz, Messrs, Ardesir, Behramji and Cawasji Burjorji Paymaster and many others.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin; " also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning; When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1-2d. per bottle.

"DRY, THIN AND FALLING HAIR" is caused by want of the natural oil in the skin so essential for nourishing and stimulating its growth. ROWLANDS MACASSAR OIL provides the necessary nourishment feeds the hair, prevents baldness, and produces a luxuriant and silkly growth. Also sold in a golden colour for fair hair. Ask stores and chemists for ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL, of 20, Hatton Garden London

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees for the City of Bombay Improvement Trust, held on the 20th December:—

Read memorandum from Government in the General Department No. 6470 of the 26th November 1898, enquiring, with reference to item 16 in Schedule C of Act IV of 1898, whether the Board of the City Improvement Trust will accept the arrangement proposed whereby the Public Works Department will finish up the work of laying out the Chaupati Estate, which is being carried out by contract, pay the bills &c., and then hand over the land complete to the Trust.

Resolution.—It will be convenient if the Public Works Department finish the roads now in progress and hand them over when completed. It is desirable not to remove the two bungalows for the present, and the portions of the road fronting them may be taken over incomplete. The land vests in the Board with effect from 9th November, 1898, from which date all rents and profits will accrue to the Board.

Resolution.—That the report be adopted. Under Section 90 of the Act, sanction is accorded to the Schedule of the staff of officers and servants of the Trust, as recommended by the Committee. The recommendations of the Committee in respect of the provision of funds to meet current expenses are approved.

The Chairman is empowered to open negotiations with a view to secure the services of a qualified officer from England with experience in improvement schemes for the post of Secretary and Chief Accountant.

Note.—Mr. Wacha dissented from the salaries proposed for the Secretary and Chief Accountant and Deputy Engineer.

Considered Circular No. 5, dated 5th December 1898, regarding the appointment of a Deputy Engineer to the Trust. The papers having been circulated to all the Trustees, were not read. Read minutes by the Trustees who are not members of the Finance and Establishment Committee. After discussion the following resolution was agreed to:—

Resolution:—That Rao Bahadur Eimatlal Dhirajram is appointed Deputy Engineer on the maximum salary of that post the appointment to be for one year.

Note.—Mr. Wacha dissented from this appointment.

Considered the following official representation addressed to the Board by the Municipal Commissioner (Letter No. 2081-P., dated 5th December 1898) under Section 23 of the Act:—In accordance with Section 23 of Act No. IV of 1898, I have the honour to bring to the notice of the Trust the insanitary condition of the district known as first Nagpada and to state that, in my opinion, it is most desirable that its improvement should be proceeded with as soon as possible. 2. This district, a plan of which is sent herewith, is bounded on the North by Shephered Road, on the East by a portion of the Parel Road, on the South by the Bellasis Junction Road and on the West by a portion of Clare Road. Its population is 11,133, and it is inhabited chiefly by people of the labouring classes. It is traversed by tortuous lanes, varying in width from five to twenty feet, which are owned by private individuals, and are in an entirely neglected state, being neither levelled nor metalled. The drainage of the district is also imperfect, and many of the gullies are so narrow as to render improvement a very difficult matter. 3. The houses are on an average about three stories high and most of them are old with small frontage and great depth. Many of these have no plinths or very low plinths and to remedy this defect and provide ceilings of sufficient height all through the houses would in a great number of cases have to be partially re-constructed. The inner rooms of those which run far back from the lanes are absolutely without light and ventilation or have only such as is obtainable from windows opening on narrow gullies, and on the lower floors it is impossible to do much to put them into a habitable condition. 4. The above remarks apply specially to the eastern portion of the district. The western portion is chiefly occupied by commission stables which are badly constructed, drained and ventilated and are in my opinion a constant source of danger to the surrounding residential quarters; and it will probably be considered advisable to include the whole district in any scheme that may be promulgated. There are sufficient open spaces in it to admit of sanitary dwellings being constructed for the accommodation of the tenants of the houses to be dismantled and little inconvenience need therefore be caused. 5. The general health of the district is not as bad in ordinary years as might be expected from its condition, but it has suffered severely from plague, and no permanent improvement is possible without the re-arrangement and re-construction of the whole quarter. The majority of the houses are, as I have shown, unfit for human habitation, and there are no streets or passages or other facilities for the free circulation of air. The district is peculiarly fitted for the propagation and retention of epidemic diseases, and as it presents a well-defined and manageable area, I hope the Trust will decide to proceed with its improvement at an early date. I have in the meantime, discontinued the survey of houses, which was being undertaken in pursuance of the rules under the Epidemic Diseases Act, and the work of connecting them with the Municipal sewers.

Considered report by the Improvements Committee, dated 13th December 1898, on—(a) Improvement Schemes,—Scheme No. 1, Plan No. 88, for the first Nagpada District. (b) Street Schemes—Scheme No. 2, Plan No. 89, for line of new Street (AA), 40 feet in width, extending from the foot of Carnac Bridge and running in a direct line due West through part of the Chakla, Market, and Dhobi Talao Sections of Ward C, to the Queen's Road and for 4 Cross Streets each 40 feet wide connecting the Esplanade Cross Road and Picket Road with New Hanuman Lane.

Scheme No. 3, Plan No. 90, for Road GGGG, running due East and West from the Elphinstone Bridge on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to Queen's Road Scheme No. 4, Plan No. 91, for lines of Road each 40 feet in width, extending from the foot of Malabar Hill (Walkeshwar Road) to the Gowalia Tank Road, opposite the end of Forjett Street, and from the level crossing at Chaupati to the junction of Gibbs, Pedder, and Gowalia Tank Roads and of Cross Streets laying out the area between Chaupati and Gowalia Tank. The Chairman remarked in moving the adoption of the Report, that it embodies decisions which the Improvements Committee had discussed in meeting, and were unanimous in recommending; that, referring to the financial question, the Trustees are aware that the Act requires the Board, in adopting improvement schemes, to be satisfied as to the sufficiency of their resources. Only one of the four schemes recommended is an Improvement scheme in the terms of the Act, but it is difficult to distinguish in practice bet ween an Improvement scheme proper and a Street Scheme which includes the acquisition and consequent improvement or extensive areas of insanitary property, as is the case, for instance, with Road AA and GGGG Schemes Nos. 2 and 3. Taken together, the four schemes contemplate the construction of six miles of New Street and the acqusition of the frontage thereon; the agregate cost being estimated at Rs. 182 lakhs, viz:—For works Rs. 6,66,000 for property Rs. 1,65,34,000 for re-housing persons displaced Rs. 10,00,000, Total Rs. 1,82,00,000. Taking the value of the surplus lands at their estimated cost price, and neglecting any increase due to improvement, the recoupment is estimated at Rs. 115 lakhs. Deducting this the approximate net liability is 67 lakhs, the interest and sinking fund charges on which will be, say, Rs. 3,35,000 per annum, or well within the resources of the Trust. There need accordingly be no hesitation on this ground in approving of the proposals, which are to forthwith notify the several schemes for the reasons set forth. After discussion the following resolution was passed:—

Resolution.—That the report of the Improvement Committee, dated 13th December 1898, be adopted. The Board hereby declare the area referred to in the official representation of the Municipal Commissioner (No. 2081-P., dated 5th December 1898) to be an unhealthy area, and that an improvement scheme ought to be made in respect of such area, excluding the following parts thereof:—(1). The plot occupied by a recently completed building at the corner of Clare and Shepherd Roads, (2). The plot occupied by the Byculla Police Lines at the corner of Parel and Shepherd Roads. (3). The plot occupied by the Jewish Synagogue south of the Police Lines. Considered report by the Lands Committee, dated 16th December 1898, on—(i) Application from Messrs. Gostling and Morris on behalf of Mr. Jehangir Byramji Dalal for the lease of Plot No. 19 of the Hornby Road Plots (Schedule C of Act), recommending that—(a) The plot which measures about 1661 square yards including 155 square yards of Garden space on the north should be leased for a term of 99 years without renewal. (b) The rates of rent should be—For first 10 years Rs. 1 1-2 per square yard per annum, for next 10 years Rs. 2 per square yard per annum, for next 30 years Rs. 2 1-2 per square yard per annum, for remaining 49 years Rs. 3 per square yard per annum. (c) The structure to be erected should be in keeping with the surroundings, the plan and designs being subject to the approval of the Board and that the building and other conditions usual in Government Esplanade leases should prevail. (ii) Application for lease of the plot of ground at Chaupati used at present by the Riding School and a portion of the land adjoining; recommending that in view of the proposals of the Improvements Committee the Board do not entertain applications for these sites at present. (iii) Application for a strip of a ground adjoining Ward No. 2576 (2) at Chaupati for the purposes of a Sweeper's gully; recommending that the Board should not part with any portion of this plot at present, After discussion it was resolved:—

Resolution.—That the report be adopted. The plots remaining at the disposal of the Trust should be advertised as available for building purposes.

Considered the question of fixing a day for the ordinary monthly meetings of the Board.

Resolution.—The first Monday in each month should be fixed as the day for the ordinary monthly Meetings of the Board.

Read letter from the Under-Secretary to Government in the P.W. Department, dated 17th December 1898, stating that Government desire to temporarily resume the Cooperage premises under Section 60 (4) of Act IV of 1898, with a view to placing them at the disposal of the Lieut.-General Commanding the Forces in Bombay and requesting that Government may be informed if the Trust have any objection to this proposal.

Resolution.—The Cooperage premises should be placed temporarily at the disposal of Government as requested.

The following papers were laid on the table:—Letter from Messrs. Crawford, Brown, Bayley, and Dunlop, dated 25th November, accepting the position of Solicitors to the Board. Letter from the Secretary of the Bombay Port Trust, of the 30th November last, intimating compliance of the Trustees to the request for the services of Mr. W. N. Shilstone being placed at the disposal of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust for a period of 6 months from 25th November last, subject to the approval of Government. Government Resolution in the General Department, dated 30th November last, approving of the appointment of Mr. P. Reynolds to be Engineer to the Board, and of Mr. W. N. Shilstone to act as Secretary and Chief Accountant, on the conditions mentioned in each case.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 27TH OF DECEMBER, 1898.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicu standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity a Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof The maximum (max.) and minimum (min. temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st Nov. to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	30·048	Calm	0	70·6	43·7	82	...	0·00	−0·4
Sirsa	3 ·076	N	6	72·7	42·7	89	..	0·00	−0·2
Delhi	30 026	NW	4	67·7	52·0	91	0·10	0·98	+0·6
Agra	29 022	Calm	5	71·5	52·9	90	...	0·71	+0·5
Cawnpore	30·000	Calm	3	70·2	49·5	94	0·04	0·23	...
Allahabad	29·984	ENE	5	75·7	50·4	94	0·02	0·33	−0·15
Jhansi	30·054	NE	4	79·1	?	80	...	0·98	+0·74
Jacobabad	30·052	Calm	1	75·9	44·0	60	...	0·0	−0·25
Karachi	30·043	ESE	5	79·9	58·4	90	...	0·00	−0·21
Jeypore	30·059	NNW	5	72·0	49·2	87	...	0·48	+0·16
Ajmere	39·071	Calm	1	75·9	47·3	82	...	0·37	+0·06
Deesa	30·041	NNE	6	83·1	51·1	45	..	0·48	+0·30
Ahmedabad	30·016	NE	2	86·2	56·2	41	..	0·51	...
Bhuj	30·058	Calm	5	78·3	54·9	39	...	0·22	+0·13
Rajkot	30·042	Calm	5	81·9	45·0	38	...	0·29	−0·10
Ghadechi	29·998	NW	5	86·5	40·7	12	..	0·03	...
Veraval	29·011	ENE	5	87·1	56·8	37	...	0·24	...
Neemuch	30·072	Calm	6	78·2	47·4	25	...	0·90	+0·55
Indore	30·050	Calm	1	81·3	47·1	74	...	0·19	−0·42
Saugor	0·024	SSW	4	80·2	55·1	87	0·24	0·40	−0·80
Jubbulpore	29·983	NW	1	82·9	55·9	86	...	0·00	−0·81
Hoshangabad	30·005	Calm	3	81·7	54·7	67	...	0·00	−1·19
Khandwa	30·019	N	4	87·7	56·6	48	...	0·00	−0·84
Raipur	29·961	Calm	1	83·8	58·9	73	..	0·00	−0·86
Nagpur	29·953	Calm	3	86·3	63·1	69	...	0·08	−1·42
Amraoti	29·977	SSW	5	87·1	60·8	53	...	0·03	−1·22
Akola	30·981	W	5	88·0	69·9	38	...	0·17	−1·43
Surat	29·936	NE	1	85·5	52·6	57	...	0·16	−0·02
Malegaon	30·024	WNW	7	88·4	49·0	75	...	0·60	−0·34
Bombay	29·967	NNE	10	82·8	64·8	46	...	0·13	−0·61
Poona	30·018	S	5	86·5	51·4	64	...	0·62	−0·96
Ahmednagar	30·024	NNW	1	83·8	54·5	42	..	0·18	....
Aurangabad	30·021	Calm	3	85·8	57·2	46	...	0·96	....
Sholapur	29·982	NE	8	85·7	65·6	56	...	0·42	−1·29
Ratnagiri	29·916	Calm	4	86·4	66·9	63	...	0·16	−0·40
Belgaum	29·947	ENE	6	82·8	61·9	70	...	1·47	−0·75
Goa	29·903	E	6	86·0	71·4	90	..	2·57	...
Karwar	29·888	E	4	87·3	70·5	84	...	3·02	+0·30
Mangalore	29·877	ENE	2	88·3	74·4	72	...	4·18	+0·72
Calicut	29·872	E	4	86·2	76·5	94	0·39	9·06	+2·76
Cochin	29·864	NNW	M	85·5	73·7	88	0·03	11·08	+2·58
Bangalore	29·945	ENE	11	75·2	64·3	87	...	6·14	+2·06
Secunderabad	29·982	E	5	84·1	64·6	92	...	0·95	−1·07
Masulipatam	29·965	ENE	10	84·6	71·1	90	...	11·42	+1·36
Bellary	29·964	SE	5	88·2	67·2	78	...	1·80	−2·47
Cuddapah	29·913	SE	G	85·9	68·5	83	...	7·76	+1·92
Madras	29·920	NE	6	79·0	73·0	84	1·84	29·55	+1163
Coimbatore	29·931	ENE	1	75·9	69·6	93	0·47	6·64	+1·81
Trichinopoly	29·890	Calm	4	75·2	70·4	93	1·33	13·22	−5·38
Negapatam	29·855	NNE	17	79·0	71·9	86	2·12	38·97	−1717
Colombo	29·798	ENE	4	82·5	72·5	100	0·08	19·59	−0·20
Aden	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	...

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk rise of pressure at Jhansi, Jeypore, Ajmere, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Bauj, Veraval, Neemuch, Indore, Malegaon and Aurangabad, and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. Readings are highest in the north and lowest in Ceylon. Gradients are moderate to moderately steep. Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been strong at Negapatam and generally light elsewhere. This morning the wind velocity was 12 miles an hour at Bangalore. The maximum temperature is from 5° to 6° in excess of the normal in Berar and the Central Provinces, and the minimum from 6° to 10° in excess at Jubulpore, Raipur, Nagpur, Akola, Sholapur, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Masulipatam and Bellary. The highest temperature in the shade was 88° at Akola Malegaon, Mangalore and Bellary, and the lowest 43° at Sirsa. Humidity changes are very irregular and the skies are cloudy to overcast in Ceylon, the Madras Presidency, on the Malabar Coast, and at Ahmednagar, Akola, Amraoti, Hoshangabad, Jubulpore, Saugor, Karachi, Jacobabad and Jhansi. Over two inches of rain has fallen at Negapatam (2·12"), over an inch at Madras (1·84"), and Trichinopoly (1·33"); light to moderate showers at Saugor, Calicut and Coimbatore; and a few drops at Colombo, Cochin, Allahabad and Delhi. The isobars indicate the probable existence of a small depression to the east-south-eastwards of Colombo, and the weather conditions are favourable for local rain in Ceylon, at the southerly stations in the Madras Presidency and on the Malabar Coast. Local scattered showers are also likely in the Punjab, North-West Provinces and at or about Saugor and Jubulpore.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, DEC. 27.

Tuesday:—The slight depression in East Rajputana yesterday has passed into Behar and almost filled up. It has, however, again given numerous light showers to the Gangetic Plain. The most important feature of the pressure conditions to-day as yesterday is the considerable deficiency of pressure in Ceylon, Southern India and the South West of the Bay. It has again determined moderate to heavy rain to the East of Ceylon and the Coromandel Coast, and light to moderate rain to the South of Madras and Malar. Trincomalee has received over six inches Madras, Cuddalore and Negapatam each two inches, and Trichinopoly, Madura and Tinnevelly each one inch. The temperature continues largely in defect at the hill stations in Upper India. It was three degrees below normal during the past 24 hours in Gujarat and Southern India, and from two to six degrees in excess in Mysore, the Deccan, the Central Provinces, Berar, Orissa, Behar, Chota Nagpur and Burma, due chiefly to much higher night temperature than usual. The pressure is rising in Persia, and the skies have cleard in that area. The pressure is steady at Jask and in Sind and Baluchistan, and it is possible that another wave of low pressure may be approaching the North-west Frontier from the West.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 28th December, 1898.

1. The following drills will take place this week.

No. 1 Company, Town Hall Compound

To-morrow Thursday, at 8-45 p.m.—Gun, Squad and Carbine Drill.

No. 2 Company Nesbit Road Head quarters.

To-morrow Thursday, at 8-15 p.m.—Gun, Squad, and Carbine Drill.

By Order,
H. A. H. PAYNE, Lieut.
Actg. Adjt., B. V. A.

NOTICE.

Cinderella Dance.—A Dance will be held at the Corps Club on Saturday next, New Years Eve Tickets can be obtained by Members from the following.—Sergts. Pinder, Hyde, Coates, Marsland and Wood, Corpl. W. Harvey, Bombr. Eakin, Gunners Smarden, Defrice, and Bunistoo.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR E. F. NICHOLSON COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 28th December, 1898.

1. The Regiment will parade at the Dadur Railway Station at 3-40 p.m. on Saturday next the 31st instant for Field Day and Shelter French Exercise.
2. Ten rounds of blank ammunition per man will be issued on Parade. Pouches to be inspected on falling in.
3. Attendance on this parade to count 3 points towards the Commanding Officer's Prizes.
4. Special carriages will be attached to the train leaving Colaba at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time, Railway fares will be paid for those joining this train at Colaba, Church Gate, Marine Lines, Charni Road, Grant Road and Mahaluxmi Stations. Members travelling from other stations by the G. I. P. Ry. will pay their own fares which will be refunded.
2. Members in possession of Rifles are requested to return them to Head-quarters for the Quarterly Inspection under para 275 A R I Vol IX. The Rifles will be re-issued within a few minutes after receipt. Members are reminded that for "Colonel Sir Lyttelton Bayley's Challenge Cup" 15 per cent. of marks are given to Companies for the punctual and good return of arms.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B.V.R.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s. s. Darius 2,129 tons, Captain W. Frith, cleared yesterday, for Melbourne via Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE s s Lynrowan, 1,797 tons, Captain W Waring, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Cardiff, 26th November, with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's s s Chilka, 1,470 tons, Captain H Croft, arrived in harbour on Monday from Moulmein, 14th December, with a cargo of timber and rice.

THE B I S N Co's s s Canara, 1,216 tons, Captain E Stabb, cleard yesterday, for Zanzibar &c. via Aden with a general cargo, 4 women and 14 children, as cabin, and 87 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Warora, 2,564 tons, Captain T Alexander, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Mauritius 10th December, with a cargo of sugar and general cargo, Mr G C Chapman, and two deck passengers.

THE Wilson Line s. s. Horatio, 2081 tons, Captain Croft, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Hull (25th November,) with a general cargo, 3 ponies, 1 dog and the following passengers:—Revd. E. Bull, Mr. Watkin, Miss Clutterbuck, Mrs. T. Thornton and Mrs. Ingram. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir & Co.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—DEC. 27.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Sutlej	2143	Symons			P & O Co
Merkara	1949	Kedslie			M M & Co
Virawa	2158	Gray			Do
Skuld	913	Olson			Bombay Co
Bisagno	1569	Dante			F Rubattino Co
H M S Racoon		Hewett			Royal Navy
H M S Redbreast		Travers			Do
Indianic	1843	Saville			Bombay Co
Ras Elba	1769	Moore			W & A G & Co
Mohammadi	1231	Erikson			B & P S N Co
Khandalla	1318	Whitehead			M M & Co
Patna	1164	Acheson			M M & Co
Woolwich	2144	Cox			A Montachoff & Co
Nawab	2041	Crebbin			F M & Co
Ujana	3426	Withers			M M & Co
Fazilka	2898	Goss			M M & Co
Ship Ladakh	1908	Hanna			Standard Oil Co
Bombay	2047	Saunders	China		P & O Co
Chilka	1470	Croft			M M & Co
Lynrowan	1797	Waring			Hill Son & Grenan
Horatio	2081	Croft			F Muir & Co
Warora	2564	Alexander			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—DECEMBER 27.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent.
B	Clan Cameron	1518	Alexander	Madras	30-12	F M & Co
D	Clan Maclean	1486	Ward	Hamburg	2-1	F M & Co
F	Kagoshima Maru	2710	Nunome	Japan	29 12	N Y Kaisha
G	De Bay	1083	Tasker			Bombay Co
K	Lawada	2124	Clarke	Seychelles	7-1	M M & Co
M	India	2591	Robertson			M M & Co
O	Canara	1216	Stabb	Zanzibar	28-12	M M & Co
P	Afridis	2351	Gladstone	Marseilles	31-12	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Ponani	552	Ahmed	Bhownagur	27-12	Shprd & Co
Indravati	513	Adum	Mangalore	30 12	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents
2	Armenia	2218	Shanklin	Liverpool	3-1	W & A G & Co
3	Manilla	2582	Govino	Genoa	5-1	F Balduino
4	Idar	2593	Milne	Antwerp		K N & Co
5	Ballaarat	2860	Field	China	3-1	P & O Co
6	Cartnage	2893	Gadd	London	31-12	P & O S N Co
7	Imperatrix	2353	Nicolich	Trieste	1-1	A L S N Co
9	Clyde	2193	Denny	Aden	7-1	P O & Co
10	Indra	3923	Burkill	Hull	6-1	K N & Co
12	Raventhaler	1813	Freedon	Karachi	30-12	Glade N Co
13	Courland	760	Sonter			H C Joosub
15	Letimbro	1401	Belsito	Genoa	10-10	F Baldovino

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7 h. 8 m. 44·3 s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
26	Chilka s	Croft	Moulmein, Dec 14.
	Lynrowan s	Waring	Cardiff, Nov 26.
27	Horatio s	Croft	Hull, Nov 25.
	Warora s	Alexander	Mauritius, Dec 10
	Dwarka s	Tice	Karachi, Dec 24.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	Dumra s	Rothwell	Karachi, &c.
	Darius s	Frith	Melbourne.

The steamer Canara, Captain Stabb, obtained her port-clearance yesterday for Zanzibar &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Woolwich, for Marseilles.
" Armenia, for Marseilles, Liverpool, &c.
" Horatio, for Hull via Karachi.
" Ballaarat, for China, &c.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Armenia s—139 bales wool Jadowji Curra, 80 bales wool Ebjet Shivji, 2169 cwt myrabollams Ebji Oomersey, 4000 cwt wheat Sanday and Co, 45 cwt dry ginger Jetha Ramj 2445 cwt myrabollams Wagji Bucker, 4000 cwt bonemeal M Junrall. 200 cwt bonemeal Croft Mody and Co, 200 cwt bonemeal Ahmed H Cassum and Co, 100 bales hemp John L Kersten and Co, 1575 cwt linseed cakes Glade and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Carthage s—12 cwt fishmaws T Bhimji, 25 cwt deer horns 40 cwt fishmaws Hassum Aloo and Co, 2015 cwt myrabollam Wagji Bucker, 30 bales skins R Muncherji Kooka, 20 cwt deer horns J M Rehimtoola, 40 cwt deer horns G H Mohomed, 3 cases nutmeg J M Rehimtoola, 5 bales carpets H S Lalji and Co, 120 cwt olibanum Mezji Mahomed and Co, 4251 bales skins W and Graham and Co, 53 bales skins H M Aboo 10 bales skins Ewart Latham and Co, 60 cwt fishmaws R Dhunji and Co, 12 bales hides P Edulji Boyce, 75 bales skins Ahmed Abdulla and Co, 225 cwt olibanum Allybhoy Chagle and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Indra s—1500 cwt mustardseed Forbes Forbes and Co, 100 bales cotton T S H Reddy and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Raventhaler s—165 bales cotton Volkart Brothers, 1500 cwt groundnuts cakes Glade and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Idar s—100 bales cotton V S H Reddy and Co, 110 bales cotton Volkart Brothers, 916 cwt gingellyseed A Blascheck and Co

FOR HAVRE.

Idar s—500 bales cotton Prier de Saone and Co, 1204 cwt gum 800 cwt mustardseed 600 cwt myrabollams 600 cwt linseed Volkart Brothers, 210 bales cotton Ralli Brothers

FOR HAMBURG.

Clan Maclean s—22 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co.
Raventhaler s—2 0001 cwt gingellyseed Owen and Okell, 220 bales cotton Volkart Brothers, 275 bales cotton Glade and Co, 3 pots rosa oil Strathmann and Joachim.

FOR BOSTON.

Carthage s—18 cwt fishmaws R Dhunji and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Armenia s—100 bales cotton Gaddum and Co, 2001 cwt poppy seed 2000 cwt castorseed and 1050 cwt gingellyseed E D Sassoon and Co.
Woolwich s—12000 cwt wheat, 52294 cwt teelseed and 4000 cwt castorseed Ralli Brothers.
Afridi s—1999 cwt teelseed and 4000 cwt wheat Ralli Brothers 167 cwt castorseed Nansee Khaisaz and Co, 2000 cwt gingellyseed and 1000 cwt myrabollams Volkart Brothers, 3960 cwt wheat and 4500 cwt gingellyseed John Fachiri.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—196 bales cotton Ralli Brothers, 14 cwt neesutur A A and Abdoola Basom, 33c bales cotton A Blascheck and Co

FOR NAPLES.

Manilla s—250 bales cotton and 39 cwt gingellyseed A Blascheck and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Manilla s—3144 cwt gingellyseed A Blascheck and Co.
Letimbro s—1857 cwt gingellyseed A Blascheck and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ballaarat s—500 bales twist Yan Shun and Co.
Bisagno s—50 bales cotton P F Taiati.

FOR KOBE.

Bombay s—2600 bales cotton C Ebrahim and Co.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH.—For preserving and beautifying the teeth, preventing decay, and eradicating all tartarous adhesions to the teeth, nothing equals ROWLANDS' ODONTO. It removes all impurities from the teeth, imparts a pearl-like whiteness to them, and induces a healthy action of the gums. Ask stores and chemists for ROWLANDS' ODONTO, of Hatton Garden, London.

SOFT, FAIR, DELICATE SKIN ensured to those who use ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, the most cooling, soothing, healing, and curative preparation ever made. It cures and heals cutaneous eruptions, prickly heat burns, stings of insects, removes freckles, tan, sunburn, redness and roughness, and imparts a matchless beauty to the complexion. Avoid imitations, and ask stores and chemists for ROWLANDS' KALYDOR.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle, Wholesale depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London England.

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ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION.
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AND MAMMOTH DISTRIBUTION
OF BEAUTIFUL GIFTS.

Tickets nightly distributed for a First Class "PREMIER BICYCLE," value Rs. 300; Gold Watch; Diamond Ring; New Model Parlour Organ; Suit of Clothes or Lady's Costume; a Gentleman's Dressing Case, fitted complete, &c., &c., &c.

PRICES: Rs. 3, 2, 1 and 8 As.
Plan and Tickets at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

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BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES,
GRAND AND UPRIGHT.
THE MOST PERFECT PIANOFORTES IN THE WORLD.
Herr MORIZ ROSENTHAL
Who has for many years used only the BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES, writes as follows:—

"It affords me the greatest pleasure to testify that the GRAND PIANOFORTES manufactured by JULIUS BLUTHNER more than justify their world-wide reputation. They combine the most pure and refined tone with enormous power; and every gradation of tone, from the most ethereal pianissimo to the loudest fortissimo, can be perfectly produced by them. In short, their touch and repetition are so perfect as to enable the artist to produce the most beautiful effects."

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
To the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in the East.
BY APPOINTMENT.
To H. E. the EARL of ELGIN and KINCARDINE,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India,

LAWRENCE & MAYO'S tinted EYE-PRESERVERS are invaluable for cooling the Eyes and protecting them from the Sun and Dust.

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ILLUSTRATED LIST FREE.

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MUKHI KASSUM MOOSA,
Manager to H. H. Aga Khan, Jail Road, Bombay.

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MORAITI'S AND ALEVRA'S
CIGARETTES.
ALWAYS FRESH, PURE AND FRAGRANT

		Per 100. Rs. a.
PERFUMED CIGARETTES		4 0
AROMATIC	do.	3 0
EXTRA No. 1	do.	2 4
EXTRA No. 2	do.	1 12

Special discount to Clubs, Messes and the Trade.

Give them a trial and you will be convinced that no other BRAND can compete with them in price and quality.

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Below BOMBAY CLUB, BOMBAY.

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from the well-known
JONES'S MANUFACTORY
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FULLY JEWELLED,
WELL-FINISHED,
AND
WELL-FITTED, GENUINE.
INSPECTION INVITED.
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ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
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NOTES.
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY.
BY
TODARMAL
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 27.

Owing to the Christmas holidays the home and local markets are closed.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Madras for the week ending 17th December, 1898:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	60,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	30,00,000	0	0
Pub Dep at Hd Office Rs. 27,48,655 13 8 Pub Dep at Branches Rs. 9,20,695 6 11	36,69,351	4	7
Other Dep at Head Office and Branches	216,23,032	15	2
Bank Post Bills, etc.	93,632	12	4
Sundries	5,73,260	13	5
Total	349,59,307	13	6
ASSETS.			
Government Securities	39,04,260	6	0
Other authorised Investments	2,64,929	14	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	31,32,291	8	5
Accounts of credit on Government and other authorised Securities	48,17,285	11	6
Bills discounted and purchased	74,63,830	9	10
Balances with other Banks	11,11,695	3	7
Bullion	10,430	1	9
Dead stock	8,30,679	5	7
Stamps	12,095	3	11
Sundries	66,173	2	11
	223,13,611	3	6
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches	126,45,696	10	0
Total	349,59,307	13	6

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 20th December, 1898, as compared with the Statement of 13th December, 1898:—

	Dec. 13.			Dec. 20.		
LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	88,50,000	0	0	88,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,58,70,512	5	3	1,44,99,758	8	3
Other Deposits, &c.	5,41,80,394	13	4	5,44,90,424	14	2
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,03,498	4	3	7,52,752	7	7
Sundries	27,78,902	3	4	28,54,949	2	4
Rs.	10,20,83,307	10	2	10,14,47,885	0	4
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	62,99,632	0	0	63,90,062	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	69,70,342	0	0	69,15,392	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	1,60,56,159	7	6	1,61,90,644	14	4
Accounts of Credit do.	1,75,55,562	0	5	1,74,70,140	2	0
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,82,95,185	11	6	1,95,08,811	6	11
Balances with other Banks	10,34,737	6	11	10,31,659	10	1
Bullion	1,988	11	0	1,906	5	9
Dead Stock	13,07,[illegible]69	15	7	13,05,061	1	10
Stamps	11,792	4	3	11,969	10	0
Sundries	15,66,613	13	5	15,65,613	1	1
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,40,99,953	13	0	1,32,36,965	5	7
Do. at Branches	1,88,84,279	6	7	1,78,18,658	13	6
Rs.	10,20,83,307	10	2	10,14,47,885	0	4

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	6,07,542	Dec
Do. at Branches	7,63,218	do
Other Deposits	3,10,030	Inc
Post Bills	3,49,254	do
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	35,483	Inc
Loans	1,34,485	do
Accounts of Credit	85,422	Dec
Mercantile Bills	12,13,625	Inc
Cash at Head Office	8,62,987	Dec
Do at Branches	10,66,621	do

RAILWAY RETURNS.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana Holkar, SeindiaNeemuch, RewariFerozepore and CawnporeAchnera State Railways)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 10th December 1898, on 1,673·94 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	10,20,000	2,75,000	7,000	4,02,000
Or per mile of Railway	72	164		249
For previous 20 weeks of half-year.	25,80,610	45,09,756	1,49,295	74,39,661
Total for 21 weeks	28,00,610	48,84,756	1,56,295	78,41,661
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,20,000	2,30,988	4,405	3,55,393
Per mile of Ry. do.	72	138	2	212
Total to corresponding date do.	28,33,073	45,64,693	1,48,618	75,76,384

Increase for the week ... Rs. 46,607
Ditto to date ... " 2,65,277

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 10th December, 1898, on 17·23 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	400	230	...	630
Or per mile of Railway	23	12	...	35
For previous 22 weeks of half-year.	6,738	4,233	47	11,018
Total for 22 weeks	7,138	4,463	47	11,648
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	96	6,711	7	6,814
Per mile of Ry do.	6	338	..	344
Total to corresponding date do.	5,468	11,353	114	16,935

Decrease for the week ... Rs. 6,214
Do. to date ... " 5,287

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the Statement of Traffic, Week ending 17th December 1898.

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	and Minerall Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
Total	Rs. 1,31,712	Rs. 7,56,346	Rs. 7,518	Rs 8,95,576
Corresponding week of last year. Open 1,491½ Miles.	...	...	...	6,51,913

Increase ... Rs. 2,43,663

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

Week ending 22nd October, 1898.

Description.	1898.	1897.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	988	940	..	..	..	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	40,735	54,351	...	13,616	...	1,68,614
Goods	67,620	59,172	8,448	..	...	1,44,287
Other earnings	3,776	3,477	299	..	5,132	...
Total for week	1,12,131	1,17,000	...	4,869	...	...
Aggregate	15,87,078	18,94,847	...	...	...	3,07,769

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 26th December, 1898.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ... inches	29·908
Temperature of the Air ... degrees	77·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69·4
Dew Point	65·8
Relative humidity of Air	·688
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ... degrees	82·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	70·0
General Directions of wind*	NNE, NE, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ... miles	234

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS.
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT—December 26.

10 p.m	74·9

TUESDAY—December 27.

8 a.m.	66·8
10 a.m.	75·5
2 p.m.	80·8
4 p.m.	79·4

HOME REMITTANCES.

The following is the weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 21st December 1898:—

	£
1 Amount to be remitted during 1898-99	16,000,000
2 Remitted from 1st April 1898 to 17th December, 1898	12,010,300
3 Balance to be remitted from 18th December 1898, to 31st March 1899	3,989,700

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

WATKINS—December 27, at Bombay, Edward Charles Watkins, Bombay Port Trust. Funeral will leave his residence at 6 o'clock this (Wednesday) morning, and arrive at the Sewri Cemetery at 7. Friends will please accept this the only intimation.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

HADOW—December 14, at Srinagar, Kashmir, the wife of C M Hadow, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

RAMSAY—MILLAR—December 21, at St John's, Calcutta Alexander Gilroy Ramsay, to Jeannie Ogilvy Christie, daughter of James Millar, of Newport-on-Tay, Scotland.

YOUNG—MONTGOMERY—December 20, at the Cathedral, Lahore, by the Rev E J Warlow, Captain Frank Popham Young, I S C, to Winifred Ethel, second daughter of Lieut-Colonel J A L Montgomery, Settlement Commissioner, Punjab.

DEATHS.

DUNCAN—December 10, at Margarita, Assam, the result of an accident, W A M Duncan, I C S, aged 29 years.

SENDLES—December 11, at Meerut, very suddenly, from failure of the heart's action, Alice Constance, the beloved wife of Albert Sendles, N-W Police, aged 31 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1898.

Dr. McArthur the Bishop of Bombay has addressed a pastoral letter to his clergy on various ecclesiastical questions. In the short time he has been at work in the diocese, his lordship says, matters have been brought before him with respect to which he thinks it well to make the clergy acquainted with his wishes. In the first place Dr. McArthur desires that when a clergyman assumes the charge of a church in the diocese, he shall not in any way interfere with the Church furniture or ornaments, and shall not introduce any changes in the manner of conducting the services, without previous communication with himself. Frequent changes in usages adopted in a church are much to be deprecated. This intimation seems to be rendered necessary by the fact, that in a small establishment such as is to be found in Bombay, changes of Chaplains, often at short intervals, are inevitable, so that the only way to preserve continuity, the Bishop points out, is to act in consultation with him. Complaints or disputes affecting services are to be referred to him for settlement. Then follow two remarkable paragraphs which we quote in full:—"I have to request that none of you will take it for granted that my acceptance of any particular use that I may find in churches in which I officiate, is proof of my agreement with it, or conclude that I would officially uphold it, if it were called in question. I am always anxious to conform to the order of service to which congregations have become accustomed, but my doing so is not to be interpreted as implying any judgment with respect to it. It is my earnest wish that the judgment in the Bishop of Lincoln's case, and the recent charge of the Archbishop of Canterbury to his clergy, should regulate the ritual practice of the diocese in all points with respect to which they have made pronouncements." The Bishop of Lincoln's case cited, it will be remembered, was heard in 1888, when Dr. King was prosecuted by the Church Association for alleged illegal ritualistic practices; and after a long delay of four years, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council delivered judgment in favour of the Bishop on every point. Dr. King himself, at his triennial visitation to Lincoln Cathedral in October of the same year, thus summed up the result of the proceedings: "Meanwhile, the liberty secured by the recent decision of the Privy Council in certain matters of ceremonial, required two lines of caution—first, the use of ceremonial should ever be subject to the law of charity and edification; second, the doctrinal significance which individuals of the clergy or laity amongst them might attach to ceremonies, should be honestly in accordance with the teaching of the Church of England." But the Archbishop of Canterbury is more explicit. In his charge delivered at Maidstone two months ago, his Grace remarked that ceremonial touched human nature on its weakest side, and probably caused more bitter controversy than anything else with which religion was concerned. The Church of England has been more stringent in requiring uniformity of ceremonial than in any other regulation of her ministry. The 36th Canon required that no man should be ordained without first making a solemn promise, and signing it with his name, that he would use the form prescribed in the prayer-book and none other except so far as should be ordered by lawful authority. This promise was ordered by the Church. The ceremonial was the order of the Church; the teaching was and must be to a large extent, the voice of the individual. And then the Archbishop coming more plainly to the point, declared that it was unlawful by the Church law, to elevate the sacred elements in the Communion office; to reserve them after the office was over; to carry them out of the church for any purpose whatever; to use incense ceremonially; to mix water with wine ceremonially, to introduce additional prayers, psalms, hymns, or anthems, except where there was special order permitting it. The Bishop has considerable power in unimportant instances, but it would obviously be an abuse of his power if he were to permit any serious violation of the law. The Bishops were entitled to canonical obedience from their clergy, and the clergyman who refused it was guilty of breaking one of the most solemn promises he ever made in his life. It is unnecessary, after the Bishop of Bombay has pointedly drawn the attention of his clergy to these matters, to speculate as to which party in the Church his lordship inclines.

The rebellion which is now going on in the Philippines is attracting considerable attention all over the world, and it is possible that further trouble will arise before the American authority is recognised. The fire of rebellion is being fanned by the rebel newspapers, who treat any foreign opposition to the idea of founding a native republic as a matter [illegible] no consequence. The total of the rebel [illegible]rce is not more than 30,000 men, th[illegible]h their leaders claim that their army is much larger. They are men possessing poor physique, and it is said some have not the power to hold up a rifle. What would be their fate if opposed by an efficient military force of even insignificant numbers can best be imagined by remembering the fate of the Dervishes at Omdurman. The leaders are urging the people to strike for independence without in the least knowing what they are talking about. A republic of their creation would not last a month; for what are their resources for self-government and self-defence? Owing to the delay in Paris in deciding as to the future of these islands, the rebel chiefs amused themselves in elaborating a code of laws, dating from Charles V, for the government of the people. But however vain such pretensions may be, the fact remains that the leaders have succeeded in demoralising a large section of the native population, who had left their occupations to fritter away their time, aiming at they know not what. They appear to have overlooked the fact, that no country would go to the trouble and expense of expelling the Spaniards, merely to enable a Philippine Republic to come into existence. America is in possession of the Islands by right of conquest; and there is no remedy. The rebel leaders argue that Spain could not legally give away what is not hers to give, and the natives claim the Archipelago as theirs. It may be confidently stated that but for the advent of a superior power, Spain would have continued to hold the Philippines for years to come. More than three centuries ago, the then leaders of the natives made over their country to Spain, declaring themselves Spanish subjects—an arrangement which has always been recognised by the European Powers. There is no doubt the rebels are sparing no pains to advance their cause outside their own islands. A number of emissaries have been sent abroad, and these agents are working with extravagant zeal to delude the world by false statements as to their advancement, education, capability for self-government. It is said that 75 per cent. of these natives. peasantry included, know how to read and write, when ten per cent. would be an extreme figure, and perhaps five per cent. would be nearer the mark. As a matter of fact, within a few miles of Manila, very few of the natives can understand the Spanish language, and in the outskirts of Luzon, and in the interior of the Southern islands, the bulk of the natives know nothing of reading or writing, each talking his native dialect. The Spaniards, the rebels say, ill-used and tortured them, and the native soul revolts at cruelty. Remembering the barbarous manner in which these same people treated the unfortunate priests who have fallen into their hands during the past two or three years, it is only too obvious that those who practise such atrocities are fiendishly clever in the art of inflicting pain. A telegram from London, dated November 20th says, that Aguinaldo, the representative, of the Philippinos will object to the proposed sale of the islands, and that his countrymen would fight to the bitter end for the maintenance of their rights. The same vapourings have been heard before; but the American flag is over Manila, and the island will be disposed of as America may determine, without asking the consent of Aguinaldo or his "Government."

Mr. Wingate's plague figures for the week ending December 23, show a decrease of 60 cases and 122 deaths throughout the Presidency, the total being 3,194 attacks and 2,575 deaths. There was an increase under both heads in Bombay, as also in thirteen other localities; but the decreases in seven districts are so extensive as to produce a net fall. Bombay city figures went up from 119 and 106, to 147 and 113; while Karachi had four cases and Poona one. In Kaira district, the figures rose from 83 and 57, to 125 and 87. Thana increased by 8 and 8, while Nasik district went up from 41 and 36 to 47 and 43. The figures in Poona district more than doubled. Sholapur increased from 27 and 27, to 49 and 43; Kolaba, from 24 and 20, to 24 and 25; Belgaum, from 459 and 373, to 508 and 386, the Dharwar figures also rising from 1,214 and 1,049, to 1,266 and 1,072. Kolhapur is about the same; but Reva Kantha and Baroda territory both show trifling rises. Noteworthy among the decreases are the disappearance of cases from Khandesh, the fall at Satara from 276 and 212 to 200 and 171; in the Panch Mahals, from 48 and 37, to 32 and 22; Ahmednagar, from 28 and 21, to 8 and 9; at Bijapur from 169 and 160 to 72 and 59, and in Aundh State, from 175 and 123, to 49 and 51. There are now 373 villages infected against 361 last week, and the total attacks and deaths now stand at 2,06,429 and 1,63,040 respectively.

We are informed that Lieutenant-Colonel Laurie, I.M.S., in his evidence before the Plague Commission at Secunderabad did not say anything as to the political effect of inoculation. On reference to the report of the evidence furnished by our correspondent at Secunderabad, that statement is fully borne out. Nothing is therein mentioned as to the political effect of inoculation. In a leader on the subject it was assumed that the witness had implied something of the kind when he asserted that "compulsory inoculation, *such as is practised now,* deals directly to the spread of plague by causing people to fly from their houses, and on every ground it is not to be compared as a method of combating the disease with the destruction of the infection of plague by fire." In this view it appears we were mistaken, and of course we withdraw the statement without hesitation. We do so the more willingly, that it was in no wise necessary to our argument, which was simply this, that Surgeon-General Harvey, Director-General of the Indian Medical Service, approved inoculation, and the Government of India desired to encourage resort to inoculation, which nothing could induce Lieutenant-Colonel Laurie to recommend. We regret that inadvertently we should have assumed that the witness regarded inoculation as a political danger. We should on our part be glad to learn for what grounds the witness stated that inoculation is compulsory, and consequently tends directly to the spread of plague. Was that also an inadvertence? In that case it will doubtless be withdrawn, as readily as we withdraw that to which the witness takes legitimate exception.

The trial of Captain Richard Toulmin at Canton for the murder of a Chinese compradore has just been concluded. Prisoner was formerly in command of a trading steamer between Hong-Kong and Wachow, and the crime was committed on the high seas in July last. The facts disclose that Toulmin was impelled by no particular motive to commit the crime, which he did while in a paroxysm of ungovernable rage. His temperament seems to have been in an ill-conditioned not to say sanguinary state from early morning, when he thrashed his unfortunate boy, who had transgressed his master's orders. The boy escaped and took refuge in a sampan, where Toulmin sought him, and pointing a revolver threatened to shoot him. Immediately afterwards Cheng Lei San, the murdered man, and the prisoner had an altercation, and in the evening they had further angry words about the possession of a chair. The latter threatened to throw the chair overboard, and ultimately drew a revolver and shot the compradore, who was instanteously killed. The cruel deed was witnessed by a Mr. Randall, a missionary, and Mr. Woods, who manages the Dosing, the name of the vessel on board which the crime was perpetrated. The latter ineffectually attempted to prevent Toulmin from shooting Cheng Lei San, and his endeavours resulted in his being, accidentally no doubt, shot in the hand by prisoner, who went below, and after adding a Winchester repeating rifle to his armament, again came on deck. His general attitude was so violently aggressive that the other white men feared lest the crew and passengers, who were Chinese, might rise and murder them. There was a suggestion in the defence that prisoner had been drinking for some days before the murder; but a mind, temporarily unhinged by excess of alcohol, is not sufficient excuse for murder. Toulmin was convicted and justice has ordered his imprisonment for life.

With reference to the plague case landed in England from the British India steamer Golconda, we are pleased to learn that the fact in no way reflects on the vigilance of the medical staff in Bombay. Bombay is not responsible for the case at all. The Golconda is a steamer on the Calcutta branch of the British India Navigation Company's service. It is doubtful whether she has ever been to Bombay since she was built, but she certainly was not in this harbour within the last two years.

Mr. W. Howard, on return from leave, is appointed Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways in Bombay.

The annual Customs Officers' Ball takes place at the Town Hall, Bombay, on December 30th.

The goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 3rd December 1898 shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1897 of 76,125 maunds and Rs. 14,366 in the earnings.

Another token of the unusually early winter in the hills comes from Mussoorie, where snow began to fall on Wednesday night, and by Thursday it lay thick all over the station.

It is notified for information that the Government hired Transport Simla is expected to arrive at Bombay this evening, at the earliest. The troops will be landed the next morning.

Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel J. E. Nixon, 18th Bengal Lancers, Chief Staff Officer, and Captain T. T. Pitman, 11th Hussars, Assistant Quartermaster-General, also arrived at Delhi on Tuesday to make the necessary arrangements.

Major-General Elliot, Inspector-General of Cavalry in India, who has been appointed Director of the forthcoming cavalry manœuvres, arrived at Delhi on Tuesday last to fix the details of the ground. He will inspect the regiments at camp there between the 2nd and 17th January.

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place at Christ Church, Simla, early in April, between Captain W. J. McElhinny, Royal Engineers, Under Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, and Miss Nora W. Jackson, second daughter of the late W. Jackson, Esquire, and of Mrs. Jackson, Bedford.

The Calcutta Corporation, the Talukdars of Oudh and a member of the Royal Family of Mysore, resident in Calcutta, will present addresses of farewell to the Viceroy on Thursday morning, the 29th, and the Muhammadan Literary Society, the Central Muhammadan Association, and the Zemindars Panchayat, on Saturday morning, the 31st.

The Secretary of State has, according to the "British Medical Journal," sanctioned the grant of extra allowances for the medical charge of Imperial Service troops in the field, when such charge is in addition to the ordinary duties of medical officers. These extra payments are to be allowed in such cases as may have occurred during the recent operations on the Frontier.

It may not, perhaps, be generally known that by virtue of his appointment as Viceroy of India, Lord Curzon will become a G.C.S.I. and G.C.I.E., and will take precedence amongst knights of the 1st class of these two Indian Orders from the date he assumes the Viceroyalty. An honour is also in store for Lady Curzon, for she will, as is customary in such cases, be appointed a member of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India.

The report on the trade of the Punjab for 1897-98 contains a few features of general interest. It is remarked, for instance, that the proportion of wheat exports abroad and to other parts of India remains practically the same even in years of scarcity, thus showing that "the extension of the Punjab wheat trade depends far more on conditions prevailing in Europe than on those prevailing in other provinces of India." The increased exports of cotton continues to be maintained, exports for the last three years averaging 826,000 maunds as against 300,000 maunds during the three years previously. On the other hand, the import of cotton piece-goods from Europe shows an increase, and the import of Indian piece-goods is still three times as great as the export. The Punjab cotton-mills, therefore have not as yet succeeded in acquiring an appreciable outside trade, in the face of the competition of Bombay. The other imports remarkable for quantity are kerosine oil, 293,350 maunds of which were taken, as against 226,372 maunds in 1895-96; and refined sugar for the supply of which, it is observed, the Punjab is becoming more and more dependent on countries beyond the sea. The excess of imports over exports for the year (excluding treasure) is valued at four lakhs of rupees, the "balance of trade" becoming yearly more unfavourable.

A marriage has been arranged between Mr. Lewis Vernon Harcourt, eldest son of Sir William Harcourt, and Mary Ethel, only daughter of the late Mr. Walter H. Burns, of New York and North Mymms Park, Hatfield. The bride's father was a member of the famous Anglo-American banking house of J. S. Morgan and Co.

The marriage arranged between Alan Bryant, 1st Gloucester Regiment (28th), eldest son of Mr. G. R. Bryant, of Brambridge House, Bishopstoke, Hants, and Millicent Emie, youngest daughter of Sir George Morice Pasha, K.C.M.G., R.N., and Lady Morice, of Alexandria, Egypt, will take place on Jan. 18 at St. James's Church, Piccadilly.

Queen Isabella of Spain on Dec. 7 had a narrow escape from a serious accident, which was only averted by the courage and coolness of her footman. Her Majesty was returning to Paris about 3-30 from the chateau at Epinay, belonging to her husband, Don Francis of Assisi. Owing to a certain jerk caused by a rut, the vehicle was thrown against a wagon which was passing at the time. The coachman was precipitated from his box by the shock, and the horses, taking fright, dashed away down the road, which descends to the bank of the Seine. The footman, however, managed to catch hold of the reins, and succeeded in stopping the animals just as the carriage came into collision with a tree. The vehicle, although damaged, was put back on the road, and the Queen was driven slo[illegible] her residence in the Avenue Kleber [illegible] ootman was slightly injure[illegible] rist.

On Dec. 3, in the Chapel Royal, Savoy, in memory of the late Rt. Hon. Hugh. C.E. Childers was unveiled a handsome brass plate, some four feet long and eighteen inches high, covered with a suitable inscription. It had been subscribed for amongst his surviving relatives. Dean Freemantle performed the ceremony.

At St. Nicholas Church, Heythrop Oxon, on Dec. 6, the marriage took place of Major Richard Alexander Scott (late Queen's Bays) and Miss Lilian Maud Brassey, eldest daughter of Mr. Albert Brassey, M. P. and niece of Lord Brassey Governor of Victoria. The bride's father gave her away, and Major Kirk, of the Queen's Bays, a brother officer of the bridegroom was best man.

A new steamer, to be named the Pathfinder, is now being constructed for the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey. She will be the largest vessel ever employed in that service, and is especially intended for explorations in the Alaska and the Aleutian Islands. The Pathfinder will be 196ft. over all, 165ft. on the water line, 33 1-2ft. beam, with a depth of nearly 20ft. and a displacement of 875 tons, on 11ft. mean draught: the coal bunker capacity will be 250 tons, and the steaming Radius at moderate speed about 7000 miles; the available speed will be 12 knots under steam, the propelling power being a single-screw triple-expansion engine, and for auxiliary propulsion she will have a light brigantine rig spreading 4500 sq. ft. of canvas. The regular complement of officers and crew will number about seventy, but additional quarters are provided aft for a considerable number of persons forming a scientific staff. The hull will be of steel, with special strengthening and double-plating forward at the water-line, and will have seventeen water-tight compartments, the lower (orlop) decks being water-tight; a portion of the bottom will be double. The quarters for the crew will be commodious. Steam will be used for steering, hoisting boats, pumping and other purposes, and electricity will be employed for lighting the vessel throughout. There will be two large vapour launches, two whaleboats, a cutter, and a dinghy besides two large life-rafts secured in readiness for immediate service in an emergency. Besides special apparatus for sounding, the vessel will be furnished with instruments of the best type for every kind of surveying work. The Pathfinder will be launched in December (says Engineering which supplies these particulars) and will be completed early next spring, after which she will be sent to the Pacific coast, probably by way of the Suez Canal.

Lord Roberts laid the foundation stone of the Soldiers' Victoria Hall, Western Heights, Dover. The ceremony was attended by a large number of officers and influential residents, including Sir Richard Crundell, Mayor of Dover, and Lady Crundell. The Rev. H. Little, secretary, stated £2000 had been collected, and it was proposed as further sums came to extend the building.

Lieutenant Wark, of the Royal Artillery, was found guilty at Liverpool Assizes of the murder of Miss Yates by assisting her in performing an illegal operation, from the effects of which she died. When the jury, after deliberating for two hours, returned their verdict with a strong recommendation to mercy, the prisoner delivered a striking speech, in which he protested his innocence. Having denied that the deceased lady ever wrote an immodest word, he added: "Because I chose to stick to her like a man I am here now. Had I chosen to throw her aside like a child tired of its toy, all would have been well." He asserted that both her mother and his wife had tried to stop the intrigue, and accused the prosecution of keeping back certain letters. A large crowd cheered the convict as he was conveyed to gaol.

The Spanish-American Commission held its final sitting on December 8, in Paris, and completed the discussion on the terms in which the treaty will be drafted. It will consist of either fourteen or fifteen clauses. The Americans have made the new concession that in the Philippines Spanish merchandise shall for ten years be subjected to the same duties as American. Six months are allowed for the ratification of the treaty by the Parliaments of both nations. At the close of the sitting the Spanish President read a strongly-worded protest, declaring that Spain had been obliged to yield to brute force, and reiterating their protest against the accusation preferred against Spain in President McKinley's Message with regard to the blowing up of the Maine.

It seems almost incredible, but we have it on authority which it is really impossible to doubt, that a private soldier found in a street at Omdurman the letter which Gordon wrote to the Mahdi in answer to the demand for retreat or surrender. The letter has been examined by all the ablest experts and is beyond doubt in Gordon's handwriting. We understand that it is now in the hands of the Queen. As might be expected, all idea of surrender is scouted, the Mahdi is reminded of his evil doings, and his destruction at the hands of English soldiers is prophesied.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling has accepted the vice-presidency of the Navy League.

The steamship Vedamore has arrived at Baltimore with forty-five survivors of the Wilson-Furness liner Londonian, which foundered in a gale in the Atlantic. Graphic details are given of the heroic attempts made by Captain Bartlett and those on board the Vedamore to save the crew of the lost vessel. Captain Lee, the first and third officers, and twenty-four of the crew were drowned.

At Croydon, on Dec. 5, the charge against Mrs. Athalie Mills, Christian science "healer," and Kate Lyon of the manslaughter of the late Harold Frederic by neglecting to provide him with proper medical treatment, was further investigated. In the result the charge as against Miss Lyon was withdrawn and Mrs. Mills was discharged

M. de Blowitz in the *Times* of Dec 26 publishes a personal statement in the vindication of his veracity. He is able, with the aid of Prince Bismark's "Memoirs" to show that a letter entitled "A French Scare," contributed by him to the *Times* in May, 1875, in which he disclosed the plan formulated by the German military party on attacking France was correct.

At a meeting of Philadelphia society women held on Dec. 2 the hours for dining and dancing were discussed in all their phases, and all agreed that half-past seven was late enough for dinner before a ball, and that eleven was quite late enough to begin dancing. One woman said that dancing depended upon the time men came to the dance, but another said that girls were magnets, and that men would go at the time they did. In the result the matrons all agreed to give dinners before their dances at half-past seven, and the managers of the assemblies and other swell subscription balls consented to have the light put out at 2 a.m.

Details have now been received of the loss of the Clan Line steamer Clan Drummond on Monday night Nov. 28) in the Bay of Biscay. The crew consisted of eleven Englishmen and forty-seven lascars; six of the former and thirty of the latter were drowned, the remainder, including the first and second officers, being rescued by the steamer Holbein, which put into Lisbon on Dec. 1 with her shaft broken.

Miss Weston, speaking at Bristol on Dec. 7, referred to her recent visit to the Queen, and related an anecdote which she told Her Majesty respecting the cabin given to the Sailors' Rest at Devonport. A sailor asked her if it was really given by the Queen out of her private pocket. On being told that it was so, the sailor was much moved, and said, "I never would have believed it unless I saw it. She has always been my Queen; now she is my friend." The incident, added Miss Weston, so moved the Queen that she wept.

Although the United States Senate Committee desires that the report on the Nicaragua Canal should state definitely that America should have sole control, the Washington correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" is authorised to say that the President has no intention of violating British rights in the Nicaragua Canal, and that, when the time arrives, England will be consulted and asked to co-operate with the United States.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CONTROL OF RAILWAYS IN CHINA.

LONDON, Dec. 26.

Sir Claude Macdonald, British Minister at Peking, has obtained an official assurance from the Tsung-Li-Yamen that China will not alienate the Northern Extension Railway to any foreign power.

THE PACIFICATION OF CRETE.

The Admirals of the four Powers have finally left Crete.

PLAGUE IN MADAGASCAR.

Altogether 108 deaths have been registered from plague at Tamatave, including one European.

PLAGUE PRECAUTIONS IN EGYPT.

Rigorous measures have been adopted in Egypt to prevent the importation of plague by ships traversing the Suez Canal.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO NICE.

Mr. Robertson, the President of the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris, speaking at a dinner said he was able to state that the Queen's visit to Nice had been decided upon, proving that better diplomatic relations now existed between Great Britain and France.

THE DREYFUS AFFAIR.

Dec 27.

Judge Loew, the President of the Court of Cassation, has examined M. Dupuy, French Premier, at the Ministry of the Interior.

EGYPTIAN FINANCES.

The "Times" commenting on Mr. Gorst's review of the Egyptian Budget says there could scarcely be better proof of the soundness of the methods by which Great Britain has governed Egypt than the remarkable ease with which the Egyptian Budget has borne the Strain of the Soudan expedition.

THE NEW ERA IN CRETE.

Prince George, High Commissioner of Crete, has laid the foundation stone for new Christian Schools in Canea which are to be reconstructed at the expense of H. M. the Tsar.

[REUTERS TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Dec. 26.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Peninsular arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Palawan arrived here from Colombo yesterday morning.

PLYMOUTH, Dec. 26.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda arrived here day before yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, Dec. 26.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Giseia, from Bombay sailed for Japan this afternoon.

Dec. 27.

The Austrian Loyds s. s. Maria Valerie from Calcutta, sailed for Trieste this morning.

The French mail steamer Dupleix, from Calcutta arrived.

PENANG, Dec. 26.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Marquis Bacquehem from Japan, left for Bombay this morning.

The Florio and Rubattino Company's s. s. Bormida, from Bombay, arrived at Hongkong to-day, the 27th inst.

M. M. s. s. Oceana, from Bombay (20th inst.) arrived at Aden on Sunday, the 25th, inst. at 8 a.m.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

DECEMBER 27.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

USTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan Del Sur and accepted at sender's risk.

Cable Perim Assab interrupted.

Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Mauritius at 5 p.m., on Thursday, the 29th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 27th December, 1898.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	22	4	43 p.m.	102	45
Teheran	27	2	43 p.m.	...	17
Suez	27	2	55 p.m.	...	4

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay uring the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. 27th December 1898.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	57	—	6
" Karachi	...	22	—	1
" Madras	...	11	—	1

IN an articles on "Christmas in Many Climes," in "The Young Woman" for December, we are told that there is one region where in a couple of days' journeying you shall see Christmas in every variety of aspect. On the Pacific coasts, and on the islands thereabouts, you may, as it were, "sample" them all. Start about the middle of the Western States in "Christmas-tree Country." Miles and miles and miles of deep snow and magnificent fir trees, and a terrible wind blowing. Here, and farther north in British Colombia, we seem to recognise Christmas-tide again. The long, long evenings are lit by the roaring pine-log fires, and carol-singing, games, and mumming well fill the festive time. Only there are signs to show very clearly we are in a new world. Our masquers are not here Lords of Misrule and all the old English characters, but Red Indians, Esquimaux, or strange caricatures of fur animals. Then, if we enter a church in the North, sometimes, certainly, there is the simple ceremonial we know so well, but more often we are in the midst of a gorgeous ritual, which reminds us that many of the dwellers are Russians, and this the Greek Church. But strangest of all are the Indians, who at this season seem to much more like masquers than a real race— and their favourite Christmas dainty strawberries pre- served in sea oil seems too horrible to be anything but a Yuletide joke. Now let us suddenly fly south to San Francisco; all is summer roses, are in bloom and houses will be built of oranges and lemons to show the exquisite abundance of the golden fruits. In Mexico once more is midnight mass, and the Spanish-Americans celebrating the great Catholic festival; while, travelling just over the tropics, we may spend our Christmas amid tree-ferns and vines, under the great white blooms of the magnolia.

THE CALCUTTA SEASON.

GOVERNMENT REASSEMBLES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 24.

CHRISTMAS is here, and arrivals have been so many that the banging of the saluting battery on the Fort William rampart begins to pass almost unnoticed, and it is only the visitor from elsewhere who still goes far out of his way to see the bodyguard flashing back the sunshine as the Viceregal carriages roll by.

Lord Elgin and the whole of the Members of the Supreme Council, including the Commander-in-Chief, and almost all the Heads of Departments and Government of India Secretaries, have assembled. Along with them have come a goodly number of the great native chiefs—the sporting Maharaja of Patiala to play his eleven which includes the redoubtable Ranjit Sinhji, against the Calcutta Cricket Club, and to see his horse run for the Viceroy's Cup, while the names of the ruler of Kashmir and of the Maharajas of Benares, Rampur and Chamba are amongst those which are mentioned as likely to be present to welcome Lord Curzon on 3rd January and to speed Lord Elgin two days later, when he leaves India. The Flagship of the Indian Squadron is in the river; the Chief Commissioner of Assam is here; at least three theatrical companies and a gymnastic show have arrived, while planters and soldiers, mofussil civilians and globe trotting tourists, are deposited at Howrah by every incoming train—crowding the hotels and overflowing all the clubs—to take part in the festivities of the season.

Social events commenced with a great durbar at Belvedere on the 15th, at which a large number of native gentlemen were invested with honours, bestowed in recognition of good work done and resources efficiently and generously employed, in combating the great famine which is now happily past. The day before the Durbar, there had been held a very successful dance at the Howrah Town Hall, in aid of charities on that side of the river Hooghly. The Durbar, however, may be said to have been the first really big official function of the season. Since then events have crowded upon each other. The next day the Viceroy arrived from Burma, and Government House woke up to life and activity after the long months it has stood empty. A pleasant meet of the paperchasing fraternity beyond Ballygunge, took place the same morning, while the Sunday which followed saw the roads, between the recognised calling hours of twelve and two, black with top hats and frock coats, in every kind of conveyance, from well-appointed brougham and smartly-turned-out dog-cart, to family Victoria and humble Ticca Gharry, all on the way to pay respects to newly arrived dignitaries. In Belvedere, a new and very successful arrangement had been introduced of entering by the great south staircase which commands grounds to which even the well-kept gardens of Government House are second. This obviated the uncomfortable crowding which has hitherto been a danger on these occasions in the somewhat confined entrance under the northern staircase, though the new plan perhaps left something to be desired in regard to reaching one's conveyance afterwards. This mattered little, however, for the day was lovely. The most pleasing feature of the reception, was the presence of His Honour himself to receive his numerous visitors, to very many of whom the occasion was the first for meeting their new ruler. At the flagship too the arrangements were excellent, the Admiral's book being on board, while a barge, conveniently moored alongside the jetty was reserved for the ladies.

On Monday took place a concert at the Volunteer Headquarters in aid of that very deserving institution, the Town band, which depends almost entirely on voluntary subscriptions and always finds it a problem to make both ends meet, while at the same time keeping up the high standard of excellence it has established for itself. The same evening was a charming dance given by Mr. and Mrs. Scaramanga at the Saturday Club which has never been more tastefully decorated, the tent-like draping of the ball-room being a masterpiece of itself. On Tuesday, Lady Woodburn opened the bazaar at the Town Hall in aid of the new building for St. Mary's Home in Calcutta. The stall holders included Mrs. Jenkins' Mrs. Foster Stevens, Mrs. Oldham, Mrs. Sarkies, Mrs' Gladstone, Mrs. Gilbert Henderson, Mrs. McArthur' Mrs. Lorraine-King, Mrs. Pratt, Mrs. Aldham, Mrs. Stone, and Mrs. Fred Harley; while amongst the performers at the concert were Miss Comley, Mrs. Pettifer, Mrs. Aldham, Miss C. O'Brien, Mrs. Pilgrim, Mrs. le Patourel, Mr. Preston, Mr. Ferrier, Mr. Faulkner, Mr. McCulloch, Mr. Francis, and Captain Cuppage. The whole finished with a dance on the second night, and it is almost needless to say that with such organisers a great success was scored, the amount to be placed to the credit of the charity being something considerable.

On Wednesday Sir William Lockhart arrived, his reception being a full dress one, while on Thursday took place the annual concert at La Martiniere which is always a popular event, the school being very specially deserving of sympathy as it provides a really excellent and healthy education, under highly qualified home and university teachers, for boys and girls of European extraction who are unable to go to the hills, and who receive at small cost, physical as well as mental training which does all that is possible to overcome the great handicap of climate entailed by living in Calcutta. On Friday was concluded a two days' cricket match in which the Maharajah of Patiala's team played the Calcutta rangers. The match, which ended in a draw in favour of the Patiala eleven, was watched with considerable interest owing to the presence of the redoubtable Ranjit-Singhi whose performance, however, showed that he has not yet recovered the marvellous preeminence which won him a world-wide reputation before he returned to India. The same night was an athletic meeting at the Corinthian theatre in which Color-Sergeant Butler, who is really an excellent performer with the gloves, proved his superiority to the best man that could be found to match against him.

The forthcoming week is even fuller of engagements than the one that is past. The great event is of course the Viceroy's cup which is a more open race than usual, there being nothing of extraordinary preeminence over its fellows and the supporters of Leonidas, Keenan Gluten, and Vedette, all having good reasons for the faith that is in them, while even behind these in the betting are horses like the Veteran, and Sprightly, well capable of coming to the front and upsetting all calculations. On the 27th is the Belvedere Ball, and on 29th a dance at Government House, while the 30th sees the annual Civil Service dinner at the Town Hall, and the 2nd January the Chamber of Commerce dinner at which the Viceroy is expected to make his farewell speech.

Meanwhile a number of school dinners are being held. That for Coopers' Hill men takes place on the 26th. The old Wykehamists meet on the 28th, the old Cheltonians on the 29th, the old Cliftonians on the 31st, and the Sherbourne boys on the 3rd January.

The 3rd also witnesses what is to be a ceremony even more imposing than its predecessors of the same nature, namely, the reception of a new Viceroy, and his induction by the retiring occupant into the duties of the high post he is about to fill. Preparations are already in progress for the ceremonial, and the official programme has been issued. The whole, from the high officials and military escorts which meet Lord Curzon at Howrah and accompany him in the afternoon sunshine through troop-lined streets, to the reception on the steps at Government House where Lord Elgin finally takes his successor by the hand, in the gorgeous midst of assembled staffs and officials, thereafter, in the gilded throne room, under the portraits of Clive and Hastings, to make over the Viceroyalty of India—forming in its entirety one of the most brilliant pageants in the world.

An account of what is doing in Calcutta would not be complete without some reference to the gloom cast over the place by the deaths of two such well-known and prominent members of society as Mr. Jacob and the Maharaja of Darbhunga—one, the greatest of the land holders of Bengal, known alike for his sound sense and enlightened benevolence, the other, the right hand of the most important of the Government of India departments, and one whose loss is felt, not only by the many he has personally befriended, but in almost every branch of the complex official machine he helped to direct. Mr. Jacob's death brings the Hon. Mr. H. H. Risley back into the Government of India, in the appointment he held last hot weather, and gives temporary promotion meanwhile to Mr. W. S. Meyer, a civilian, who has made a mark both in the Madras Presidency, where he was on special [illegible] and subsequently as Deputy Secretary in the Fi[illegible], and who now takes up the Secret[illegible] year when the always onerous [illegible] appointment are heaviest.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

ACCIDENTS IN THE HUNTING FIELD.

LONDON, Dec. 9.

THE list of accidents in the hunting field received several additions last week. Major Shuttleworth, joint master with Mr. Evans of the Cambridgeshire pack, had the bad luck to break his collar-bone, and a similar mishap befel Mr. R. Fort, who last season replaced the late Mr. Hamar Bass as master of the Meynell. While hunting with the Belvoir Mr. James Hutchinson sustained a compound fracture of the right leg, his horse coming down at a fence and rolling over on its rider. The sad death of Will Hurrell, first whip of the Puckeridge, has probably been noticed already. His horse fell at a shallow stream known as the Quin Brook, and it is supposed that Hurrell was stunned, for he was found lying face downward in the water. The wire nuisance is receiving very general attention this season, for in many countries it is being used more extensively every year, and with the growth of wire so must the area of ground available for fox-hunting diminish. It is pointed out that farmers are by no means the only offenders. Landowners, some of whom subscribe and ride to hounds, frequently erect wire fences on thei private domains. They cannot, like the farmers, plead the excuse of hard times and poverty for thus endangering the lives and limbs of men and hunters and practically denying hounds access to their estates. There is no disposition to blame farmers for using wire on their holdings. It is fully recognised that in these days the margin of profit which enables them to pay their rents is narrow. It often happens also that they mend a fence with a strand of barbed wire in summer and forget its existence until it is forcibly recalled to their recollection by some deplorable accident Yet the feeling is gaining ground that strong steps are required to check the growth of wire. The Duke of Marlborough has set a most sportsmanlike and becoming example in this matter, and it is greatly to be hoped that other landowners will take similar action. The Duke has given orders for the removal of all barbed wire on his estates, and he will not permit any more fencing of that description to be put up. In a letter to the "Field," "M. F. H." makes an admirable suggestion which merits the careful consideration of those who have the interests of fox-hunting at heart. His remedy is to insert in the leases of his tenants a clause prohibiting the use of wire, whether barbed or plain, during the hunting season, and in spite of this clause he has experienced no difficulty in letting his farms. If only country gentlemen in hunting districts could be induced to take combined action and to insert this clause in all new leases, wire would gradually disappear as farms were acquired by new tenants or relet to previous occupants. The hunt concerned doubtless would find the funds required to substitute other fencing if they wererequested to do so, and it is impossible to believe that this trifling restriction would interfere with the letting of farms.

The Earl of Harrington has been remarkably successful in showing sport this season, and followers of his hounds enjoyed a very excellent run on Friday. The pack got nicely away with an outlying fox which proved to be a stout customer. Setting his mask against half a gale of wind, he pointed for Staunton, and, passing the Hall, made on for Normanton little covert, where he went to ground. It was a a seven-mile point, and hounds were running hard for forty minutes. On the previous day a capital hunting run, lasting for two hours, was enjoyed with same pack. Frank Gillard who for twenty-six years was huntsman to the Belvoir, has written—or rather Mr. Cuthbert Bradley has done so for him—an interesting book of "Reminiscences" in which the death of a fox is recorded under very unusual circumstances. The "little red rover" sought refuge in the immediate neighbourhood of an old woman, and it was round and about her skirts that the eager pack despatched their fox. We are not told how the old lady bore the experience. On Wednesday last the Cotswold hounds ran a fox smartly in the direction of Cheltenham, and a coachman's wife living in the suburbs was much alarmed when rather a draggled fox popped in at the open window. The fox showed his teeth and the lady shook her skirts, whereon the intruder retired by the same way he had come, jumping right in the midst of his enemies below. After a short but brisk scurry across gardens and brick walls he was overtaken and killed in an empty building. One may spare some sympathy for a gallant fox, and the coachman's wife would scarcely have been to blame had she defied its pursuers and secreted the fox—an incident of the chase which has happened before now. Scent did not lie well last week, and good runs were few and far between; the weather is unusually mild for the time of year, and with more seasonable conditions of climate an improvement in sport may be expected.

I hear that Lord Rosebery has a splendid yearling in the colt by Ladas out of Seabreeze, who, so far, has not been a brilliant success at the stud. Tom Cringle, the three-year-old son of Seabreeze, by Donovan, will win a good race next year over some distance between a mile and a mile and a half.

I see that the Prince of Wales's dark colt, Sandringham, own brother to Persimmon, is mentioned as likely to prove a dangerous candidate for next year's Two Thousand and Derby. This is ignorant nonsense of the most feather-brained kind, for no human being has a particle of knowledge as to Sandringham's racing merits. This colt will probably turn out to be a very difficult animal to train, but if it is found possible to give him a thorough preparation he may win a race or two, for he is decidedly good-looking. I should fancy that Sandringham will be reserved by the Prince of Wales for some good stake in which he will have the advantage of a maiden allowance, while the best of his opponents will have extra weight to carry. The same rumour was afloat last year concerning Ormthwaite, who only ran once or twice during the season just ended. It is probable that the Duke of Devonshirez colt by Melanion out of Snood, who is also a maiden, and his filly, Vara, will turn out next season to be the best three-year-olds in the Egerton Lodge stable. The Snood colt was very backward when be ran behind Orco and Le Blizon at Derby in September.

The Snood colt has nearly thirty engagements in the future, the first of them being the Column Produce Stakes at the Craven Meeting, and at the First Spring Meeting he is entered for both the Hastings Plate and the Two Thousand. Vara will no doubt be specially prepared to run for the One Thousand, as she is not entered for the Oaks.

Until a few years ago Cumberland was practically unknown as a football county. It has come to the front with a bound, however, and is taking its place as one of the most prominent shires of England. It surprised the football world a few years ago by defeating Yorkshire, and contesting the final of the county championship with Kent. Since then there have been defections. The Northern Union has come into existence—"come to stay," as its supporters say,—and most of the prominent players of the county have found congenial employment among the professional clubs of Lancashire. It was a singular coincidence. that on Saturday Lancashire should be opposing the northern country under both Unions. It seemed a foregone conclusion in each case. Lancashire had done badly under Northern Union rules, it was true, and there was no hope of obtaining such honours as belong to the county championship—confined, it is unnecessary to say, to three counties But if there was one county that the Lacashire authorities probably thought they could beat it was Cumberland. In the same way, the Rugby Unionists had every reason to believe that a victory at Whalley Range was a certainty, and that admission to the final tie of the county championship of England—not of Lancashire Yorkshire, and Cheshire—was assured. The result was disappointing in each case as far as Lancashire is concerned. At Workington, under the Northern Union the "improved" Lancashire team was beaten by thirteen points to five, whilst at Whalley Range Lancashire were slightly lucky to escape with a draw of six points each.

At Workington, Lancashire's defect was weakness in the forward ranks. But for Batey, who is perhaps the best full back the county has ever produced, the score would have been much larger. For a county which is supposed to have been denuded of its best players, Cumberland were remarkably aggressive, and as several officials of the Northern Union accompanied the Lancashire team—at the expense of the Union, of course,—it will not be surprising to learn within the next month or two that there are several applications for transfers to Lancashire clubs. The Lancashire backs appear to have acquitted themselves very well and Chapman particularly distinguished himself, but there was no resisting the force of the Cumberland forwards. The display of the Lancashire forwards a Whalley Range in the Yorkshire match was not too inspiring, but there were hopes that the Cumberland men would not be much superior. As a matter of fact they were. There was not a striking difference, but there was just enough to make all the difference. In every department, except forward, Lancashire were distinctly superior, and it is a misfortune, in such a poor year, that it is not possible to collect a [illegible] more powerful eight.

Richmond (Rugby) were away in Dublin on Saturday, where they narrowly defeated the Wanderers; and Blackheath, undervaluing a team of Guy's and St. Thomas's students, were actually defeated by the medicos, who played a vigorous game. London Scottish had very great difficulty in beating Cooper's Hill, a circumstance which still further confuses this season's form. The comparatively easy win of Cambridge against Coventry is partially explained by the nondescript team which represented the Midlanders; but Oxford, even without four of their usual team, ought to have beaten the Marlborough Nomads. The only thing certain about University form this year is that both fifteens are deteriorating as the season advances. Lennox did better than usual by beating Sandhurst in hollow fashion; and Croydon concluded a series of out matches with a meritorious win against Merchant Taylors. A welcome return to something like form was shown by Harlequin, who inflicted one more trashing upon Rosslyn Park. Of other London Clubs, the best games were between Rovers and Sutton, Ealing and London Hospital, Streatham and Saracens, the former in each case winning by a successful goal kick. The, London Irish did well to draw with Wickham Park, though some men were absent from the latter playing in County football.

A remarkable feature of Saturday's games under the Association League was the success of Lancashire clubs. There was only one instance in which a Lancashire club dropped points. Everton recovered from the shocks they sustained at Goodison Park at the hands of Bury, and away from home lowered the colours of the powerful Notts County team, whilst their local rivals, Liverpool, triumphed over Bolton Wanderers by two goals to none. Last season in this match the sides played a draw. Bury have been the surprise of the season. At the outset they were altogether upset and uncertain. They have made up ground rapidly, however, and have won five matches in succession. If one may judge by results, the team is particularly well balanced. It is admittedly powerful behind, but the fact that it has run up eleven goals to two in the last five engagements suggests that it is pretty well equipped forward. Blackburn Rovers had to be content with a draw against Sheffield United, who by means of their ten draws still occupy fourth position in the table; but Burnley scored a handsome victory of five goals to none over Sheffield Wednesday. Aston Villa retained their place at the head of the table by a victory of two goals to none over Sunderland, whilst Newcastle United effected a surprise by beating West Bromwich Albion to the extent of three goals to none.

RESULTS TO DEC. 9TH.

	Played	Won	Lost	Drawn	Goals. For	Goals. Agst	Pts
Aston Villa	13	10	1	2	35	12	22
Everton	16	8	4	4	23	17	20
Burnley	15	7	3	5	26	18	19
Sheffield United	17	4	3	10	22	24	18
Bury	14	7	4	3	20	17	17
Notts County	14	5	3	6	22	18	16
Sunderland	14	7	5	2	23	20	16
Liverpool	14	7	6	1	19	17	15
Blackburn Rovers	15	6	6	3	25	24	15
Wolverhampton W'drs	15	6	7	2	20	21	14
Stoke	16	5	7	4	22	28	14
Preston North End	18	4	8	6	24	30	14
West Bromwich Albion	15	5	7	3	20	20	13
Derby County	15	3	5	7	25	32	13
Sheffield Wednesday	15	5	7	3	16	25	13
Notts Forest	15	3	7	5	14	21	11
Newcastle United	15	3	8	4	20	24	10
Bolton Wanderers	14	3	7	4	16	24	10

In the Second Division the two Manchester clubs still hold pride of place, although by reason of Newton Heath's heavy fall at Woolwich they change positions. Manchester City had a crucial match against Burslem Port Vale, who a few weeks ago seemed to be walking home alone. The City achieved a very creditable victory of three goals to one, and on the day's play they certainly deserved it, for more brilliant goals than those scored by Gillespie and Meredith one could hardly wish to see. Newton Heath, by reason of their defeat at Woolwich fall into second place on goal average. Both clubs are well placed, however, and seem likely to retain their positions.

RESULTS TO DECEMBER 9TH.

	Played.	Won.	Lost,	Drawn.	Goals. For	Goals. Agst.	Pts
Manchester City	13	8	2	3	31	17	19
Newton Heath	13	9	3	1	25	19	19
Leicester Fosse	13	8	3	2	25	19	18
Burslem Port Vale	13	8	4	1	21	10	17
Walsall	14	6	3	5	32	15	17
Woolwich Arsenal	12	7	4	1	25	15	15
Small Heath	12	6	4	2	37	17	14
New Brighton	11	4	1	6	21	14	14
Glossop North End	11	5	4	2	27	16	12
Lincoln City	12	5	5	2	19	17	12
Burton Swifts	12	5	5	2	25	24	12
Luton	12	5	6	1	22	30	11
Barnsley	11	3	5	3	15	15	9
Grimsby Town	11	3	6	2	15	26	8
Loughborough	10	2	6	2	5	28	6
Blackpool	10	2	8	0	11	27	4
Darwen	11	1	8	2	8	38	4
Gainsborough Trinity	12	0	10	3	15	34	3

It is said that the proposal made by a member of the Ladies' Golf Union that steps should be taken to organise a team of representative women golfers to send to the United States in the ensuing summer has been taken up with enthusiasm. Golf may now be said to be the one fashionable game of American women, and entrance to the clubs at New York, Philadelphia, and Washington is a privilege which is much sought after. The officials of the Union are persuaded that they would have no difficulty in providing a team which would worthily maintain the reputation of the British women players.

Mr. Hilton is complaining of the system of playing 36-hole club matches. He suggests that either the opponents should be changed for the second 18, or that foursomes should be substituted. One wonders who fixes these customs, or how they are evolved. Probably secretaries or committee-men who do not play have something to do with it. I do not think that many golfers will disagree with Mr. Hilton.

It is rather staggering to read the announcement in "Golf" that "the 16th hole of the Barnton course was 'holed' by Mr. T.T, Gray the other day in two strokes. It is about 500 yards." Is it downhill ? one wonders.

At the opening of the new course of the old Luffness Club Lord Wemyss stated that he was "dead against the 'iron system' which had come in of late years," and that if he found that the ground was being detroyed by "irons" he would have no hesitation in cancelling the lease of the club at a moment's notice. Irons certainly are destructive, and many a green is suffering from being "over-ironed," but players who have become accustomed to "taking turf" find it difficult to play their usual game otherwise. The habit is perhaps more common to players who have started golf as boys. To boys the local professional is usually their golfing hero, and how many professionals do not take turf ? Some people appear to think that there is a special advantage attached to the habit of taking turf, and tell you that they "do not know how you do it," and wish that they could do it themselves. Undoubtedly one obtains more "undercut" by divoting but that is not essential to first-class play, as was demonstrated by the late Dr. Allan, the amateur champion of 1897. Many of the "old school" use a "baffy spoon" still, among whom Mr. Hutchinson is notable.

The annual meeting of secretaries took place a few days back at Lord's, when a very long programme was arranged. Apart from the settlement of fixtures nothing of importance occurred, except that Worcestershire, succeeding in making fixtures with seven of the recognised first-class teams, practically qualified for participation in the struggle for the county championship. According to the rules of the competition, no county is eligible unless it plays at least eight out and home matches with other counties, but a resolution proposed by Mr J R Wostenholm, the Yorkshire secretary, was passed that next season, in view of the visit of the Australians, out and home matches with six first-class counties shall qualify for the county championship. The absolute decision rests with the M.C.C. Committee, who may bring new counties into the list, may remove existing ones from it, or may do both, but after such an expression of opinion as that given it may fairly be assumed that next season Worcestershire will rank as a first-class county. The matches arranged by Worcestershire are two each with Yorkshire, Sussex, Warwickshire, Leicestershire, Derbyshire, and Hampshire, and one with Notts.

DEATH OF DASTOOR PESHOTUN SANJANA.

WE regret to record the death of Shums-ul-Ulama Dastoor Peshotun Byramjee Sanjana, M.A., Ph.D., which took place on Monday night at his residence near the Hormusji Bomonji Wadia fire-temple of which he was the high priest. At the time of the death of Dastoor Jamaspji about three months ago, Dastoor Peshotun was so seriously ill as to cause grave anxiety to his friends, but under skilful medical treatment, his health improved; and at the celebration of the anniversary of the Wadia fire-temple a short time ago, his health had so far improved that he was able to perform and [illegible] took part in the jasson" or thanksgiving ceremonies. About the middle of this month, however, his health again failed him; and in spite of the best treatment which the Ho. Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna and Dr. H. M. Massina could afford, he died on Monday night, in the sixtyninth year of his age. The deceased Dastoor was the son of Shapurjee Temuljee Sanjana, grandson of the late Dastoor Edaljee Darabjee Sanjana, but he was known by his present name in consequence of having been adopted by Dastoor Byramjee Darabjee Sanjana. From an early age Dastoor Peshotun shewed a taste for studies in Zend and Pehlvi literature, as it bore on the Zoroastrian religion; and nine years before he was installed as Dastoor he wrote the "Vajair carad-deena" being an account of the miracles said to be performed by Zoroaster and an explanation of the mysteries of the Avesta religion. The work was printed with a Gujerati translation under the patronage of the committee of the Sir Jamsetji Translation fund, but owing to certain reasons it was not pubilshed to the world. In 1853 Dastoor Peshotun deci- phered and translated an old tablet inscription found by Sir R. K. Porter in a cavern in the Nakshe Roostam mountain in Persia and laid it through Professor Green before a meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. In the same year the deceased high priest published a translation of the Karnamch of Ardasir Babegan in the Jagat Premi, a monthly magazine which was then conducted by the late Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee, C.I.E. Two years later, Dustoor Peshotan was appointed chairman of a Society founded to support the doctrines of the Zoroastrian religion; and for several years he engaged in religious controversies and published several pamphlets in reply to avowed or covert attacks in the natives press, which impugned the authenticity or correctness of certain rituals and dogmas of the Zoroastrian faith. In February 1857, he was appointed Dustoor of the Wadia fire-temple in succession to Dastoor Byramjee Darabjee Sanjana, his adoptive father. In 1859 the deceased high priest was appointed a member of the committee of the Moolla Feroz Madressa, and in 1863 was appointed Principal of the Sir Jamsetjee Zend and Pehlvi Madressa, both of which offices he held till the time of his death. In connection with the Census of February 1864 and with a view to strengthen the hands of Government he delivered an able address on the advantages of the Census before a crowded meeting of Parsees. In the same year he won a prize of Rs. 300 offered by the committee of the Sir Jamsetjee Translations Fund for the best essay on the life of Zoroaster which was afterwards publised by the committee. From 1864 to 1869, Dastoor Peshotun was chairman of the Society founded in Bombay for conducting investigations regarding the Zoroastrian religion. In the latter year he was elected an honorary member of the German Oriental Society an honour which had never before been conferred upon a Parsee of India. From 1864 up to a very recent date at the celebration of each anniversary of the Wadia fire-temple he delivered learned discourses on subjects connected with his religion, which were generally appreciated as able expositions of the doctrines thereof, and many of which were afterwards published in pamphlet form. In 1865, the Dastoor won another prize of Rs. 500 offered by the trustees of the Nasserwanjee Muncherjee Cama Charity Fund for the best essay on the excellence of the Zoroastrian religion, which the trustees afterwards published in the form of a pamphlet. In the same year, the deceased was appointed a delegate of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court and held the office till the time of his death. In the following year Government appointed Dastur Peshotun a Fellow of the Bombay University. On the arrival of the Duke of Edinburgh in Bombay, the Dastur composed an address in the Pehlvi language which he presented to His Royal Highness, which the latter graciously accepted with thanks. In 1871, the Dstoor published a grammer of the Pehlvi language, which was favourably received by European "savants;" and in 1879 he published his translation of the Dinkard from the Pehlvi. Eight volumes have already been published, but the work is not yet completed. In August 1886, the University of Tubingen in Germany conferred upon the Dastoor the degrees of M.A. and Ph.D.; and three years later, the Government of India, in the Birthday honour "Gazette," conferred upon him the title of Shums-ul-Ulama, the "sanad" of which was presented to him by Lord Reay in the year 1890. At the Congress of Orientalists held in London in September 1892, on the motion of Professor Darmesteter, on behalf of the European and American Zend scholars, a vote of thanks was passed to Dastoor Pashotan and also to Dastoor Jamaspjee for the valuable original texts presented by them to the Bodleian Library.

The funeral took place yesterday afternoon and was attended by a large concourse of Parsees including the leaders of the community. At the third day's funeral obsequies which will be celebrated at the Wadia fire-temple this afternoon, the deceased's son Dorab Peshotun Sanjana, the deputy Dastoor, will be appointed Dastoor of the fire-temple in succession to his father.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

THE cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the week ending 23rd December, were as follows :—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	147	113
Karachi	4	...
Poona	1	...
Districts.		
Ahmedabad	...	...
Kaira	125	87
Panch Mahals	32	22
Broach	7	5
Surat	1	...
Ahmednagar	8	9
Thana	40	35
Nasik	47	43
Poona	38	30
Kolaba	24	25
Satara	205	171
Kanara	6	6
Sholapur	49	43
Belgaum	503	386
Dharwar	1,253	1,072
Bijapur	72	59
Political Agencies.		
Baroda	85	63
Kathiawar	...	1
Kolhapur	469	340
Cutch	1	2
Rewa Kantha	13	9
Palanpur	...	...
Sachin	...	...
Akalkot	...	...
Aundh	49	51
Bhor	2	2
Total	3,194	2,575
Previous week Dec 16	3,274	2,697
Total to date	203,429	163,040

ITALIAN HONOURS FOR DR. CHOKSY.

IN recognition of his eminent services to the cause of humanity and science, during the recent epidemics of plague in Bombay and the cordial assistance rendered by him to the Italian savants, His Majesty, King Humbert of Italy, has been graciously pleased to confer upon Khan Bahadur Dr. N. H. Choksy, medical officer of the Arthur Road Hospital, the Order of Chevalier of the Crown of Italy. Signor Boggiani, Italian Consul, had the pleasure of handing over the insignia of the Order and the Decree conferring the same to Dr. Choksy on Monday evening at his Bungalow.

BESIDES the establishment of three new army corps the Army Bills introduced by the German Government in the Reichstag deal with the increase and improvement of the field artillery, the cavalry, the railway regiments, the ballooning section, and the field telegraph service.

THE HOWRAH-AMTA LIGHT RAILWAY.

A TWO-FOOT GAUGE.

THE Howrah-Amta Light Railway is a successful example of a two-foot gauge line and, in view of the intention to inaugurate a system of similar gauge railways on the North-West frontier, the subjoined possesses more than local interest :—

In these days of the ubiquitous promotor it is pleasant to come across an undertaking as thoroughly carried out as it is well-conceived and as economically financed as it is ably administered. The narrow-gauge line running from Howrah to the town of Amta is a project that had attracted the attention of intelligent observers since the early "seventies," but it was not until the year 1886, when Sir Acquin Martin first went over the road, that the project assumed definite shape, and endeavours were made to obtain such terms from the authorities as would warrant the guaranteeing of the all-necessary capital.

After many delays, inseparable perhaps from a scheme that was not without some elements of novelty and risk, Messrs. Martin & Co, eventually obtained Government sanction to the construction of a 2-foot gauge line, or tramway, as it was officially styled, to run from Telkul Ghat on the Howrah side of the Hooghly, through the Municipality of Howrah, and thence along the District Road to Amta, a distance of about 30 miles, traversing a densely populated district and having no less than sixteen stations, including the termini. The line was formally opened by the Acting Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. C. C. Stevens, C.S.I., on the 27th of November 1897.

The success of the undertaking in[illegible] almost be said to be phenomenal, for the resources of the management have from [illegible] been taxed to utmost to cope with the traffic, and although the original rolling-stock has been considerably augmented, and is still being added to, it is quite apparent that finality in the matter of carrying capacity has not yet been attained.

Messrs. Martin and Co. undertook the whole financial burden of the project, and although something less than one-third of the capital was subscribed by the public at the time of commencement of construction, they pushed the work forward with vigour, and have the satisfaction of finding that their confidence in the scheme has been more than justified by substantial results, the shares having stood at the modest premium of 13 per cent. shortly after the line was opened for traffic, and are now practically unobtainable. Besides having promoted and, so to speak, under-written the undertaking, Messrs. Martin and Co, themselves made the survey and prepared the necessary plans, sections, specifications and report, and designed the station buildings and other structures, as well as rolling-stock and the many special details of a complete project, which in due course received the sanction of the Government. The whole of the works have been carried out under Government inspection, and the little Railway is managed and worked by the firm.

The line was opened for traffic in sections as completed, as follows :—Howrah-Domjore 9 1-2 miles, on July 12th, 1897; Doomjore-Jagatbalabpur 7 miles, on Oct. 2nd, 1897; Baigachi-Maju 5 3-4 miles, on May 4th, 1898; Maju-Amta 6 3-4 miles, on June 1st, 1898.

At Baigachi there is a short branch line to Jagatbalabpur.

The alignment of the Railway generally follows the road, on one side of which it runs, but diversions are frequently made to avoid narrow and crowded bazars, tortuous bends and the like. The curves are numerous, as the line follows generally the twists and bends of the road. In the first nine-and-a-half miles there are 182 curves, the sharpest of which is 204 feet radius, except within the Howrah Municipal limits, where there are a few curves as sharp as 144 feet radius. The ruling gradient is 1 in 100, and no grade exceeds 600 feet in length.

The land acquired consisted mainly of that necessary for station sites and diversions, but small strips were here and there taken over for widening of the roadway, a width of 14 feet having to be left clear throughout the route for ordinary wheeled traffic. Considerable earth-work was done in connection with diversions, station sites, approaches to bridges, widening roadway, and particularly on a long length of enbaknment between Baigachi and Munshi hat.

Bridges had, in most cases, to be specially built to carry the line, the existing road bridges not being suitable for the purpose. The longest is 9 spans of 19 ft." They are of brick masonry biers carrying rolled steel girders. Nearly all road culverts had to be rebuilt.

The permanent-way consists of 25lb. rails secured to pynkado sleepers of 6" x 4" section and 5feet long, well ballasted throughout with jama metal; having 6 cubic feet of metal per lineal foot of line, with 6 inches depth under the sleepers. There are nine sleepers to each 24 feet length of rail, with two additional sleepers per rail on all sharp curves.

The station buildings have been designed with an eye to economy, but they are of a permanent and substantial character, and provide ample accommodation for all necessary needs. The engine and running sheds are entirely of iron; the former can accommodate six engines and has two tracks carried on cast-iron pillars raised 3 feet above the floor level, thereby giving facility of access to all working parts, and enabling small repairs to be easily and expeditiously effected.

A good water-supply with wells, cranes, pumps, elevated tanks, hydrants, &c., has been provided at the termini and at suitable intermediate stations, and all stations are equipped with weighing machines and other necessary station machinery.

The locomotives are powerful and of the highest class. They were designed and built by Messrs. Sharp, Stewart and Co., of Glasgow, who are renowned for narrow-gauge work.

The locomotives are of the outside cylinder type and have four coupled wheels with a rigid wheel-base of 4' 9" The cylinders are 7 dimeter, and the engines are capable of hauling a load of 170 tons on the level. The frames are placed outside the wheels so as to allow the largest possible fire-box room. Each engine is fitted with condensing apparatus and all working parts are hidden from view.

The passenger stock consists of composite (first and intermediate), intermediate, and third-class carriages each vehicle having three compartments with lateral seats, and being in all respects similar to broad-gauge cars. No tramway pattern of car is used. The carriages are provided with central buffers with link-and-pin coupling and have 18" wheels with a 6 feet wheel base.

The goods stock comprise high-and-low-sided wagons, and covered wagons, and are entirely of steel, and are designed to carry a load of 5 tons each.

The speed of trains is limited to twelve miles an hour, except within the Howrah Municipal limits, where the speed must not exceed six miles an hour. Originally no trains were allowed to run between sunset and sunrise, but this rule has been modified, and the hours of running as now sanctioned are from 5 a.m. to 9 p.m., between 1st November and 28th February, and 5-30 a.m. to 9-30 p.m., between 1st March and 31st October.

The line has been open for some sixteen months, and it is satisfactory to record that there has been no accident of any serious nature. Two daily trains run, both ways, between Howrah and Amta and between Jagatbalabpur and Howrah, so that over more than half the length of the line there are four daily passenger traine in either direction. Each train runs about 84 train miles per day, and on Saturdays and Sundays and festivals extra trains are added.

The result of the first half-year's working (to December 1897), with only 16 1-2 miles open, enabled the Company to pay a dividend of 4 per cent. "on the whole Capital." with Rs. 5,967 carried forward. The number of passengers carried during the half-year was 203,516; the gross earnings were Rs. 45,654, and the percentage of working expenses was 60 per cent.

The second half year's working (to 30th June 1898), with 19·45 miles open, resulted in a dividend of 6 per cent, "on the whole Capital," with Rs. 3,000 placed to reserve fund, Rs. 1,983 carried forward and Rs. 4,902 paid to the District Board (as its share of profits over 4 per cent). The number of passengers carried was 278,238; the gross earnings were Rs. 76,957, and the working expenses were 57·53 per cent.

The gross earnings for the current half-year, with the full length open and in work average over Rs. 19,000 per month, so that there will be a large increase in the net earnings.

The payment to the District Board is but a part of the gain the local authority reaps from the presence of this line, as their annual saving in the cost of the upkeep of the District road is a respectable sum in itself. In 1894-95 the Board spent Rs. 16,692 on the road from Howrah to Jagatbalabpore and Rs. 706 on the road thence to Amta, making an annual expenditure of Rs. 17,398. In 1896-97 the expenditure, as Rs. 4,502, Rs 366 Rs. 4,868, thus showing a saving of Rs, 12,530 to the District Funds in a single year. This, with the Board's annual share of profits on the Railway, will make the large sum of something like Rs. 20,000 per annum as the figure of gain the undertaking brings into the coffers of the District Board of Howrah. But the gain, large as it is, cannot be measured in rupees only; there is besides, the great benefit such a line a must to be the inhabitants and to the material prosperity of the district.

We cannot conclude this notice without testifying to the excellent work of Mr. A. E. Adie, A.M.I.C.E., who has had charge, on behalf of Messrs. Martin & Co., of the work of construction, and who is now Engineer and Manager of the undertaking.

ONCE more the groans waxed louder and louder, reaching such a climax that my companions turned to bolt, but a loud peal at the door-bell transfixed them with a sudden terror. Then his lordship explained. The horrible cries were caused by the gas. A small piece of grit had got into the pipe, and the gas going over this had created the row, which, as the quantity turned on increased, grew in force. The servants had, at my request, first lowered all the lights, and, when I shouted the second time, turned all on full, producing the distressing noise. The gas-fitter soon removed the obstruction, and nothing more was heard of the ghost.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office Returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	3	2	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	2	1	17
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	7	5	18
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	8
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	4	0	17
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	2	1	4
G Mahim and Worlee	0	1	9
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	9	20
Total	18	19	99
Total plague deaths to date	32,532	28,606	
Same date last year	47	46	167

FIRE AND INOCULATION.

THE TESTIMONY OF JAMNAGAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—May I crave permission to offer some remarks on the statements of Dr. Lawrie and Mr. Stephens summarized in the telegraphic columns of your estimable paper of the 20th inst., on the inexhaustible subject of plague, the best measures to be adopted for its suppression, and on the result of inoculation with Dr. Haffkin's serum.

To enable the innumerable readers of the *Bombay Gazette* to form a correct opinion of the facts and results of experience herein set forth, it seems absolutely necessary to give a succinct account of the history of the plague in another Native State, the measures adopted for preventing its spread, for its total suppression, inoculation, and their results. The plague first made its appearance in the beginning of August last, in Salya, a seaport town of Navanagar State, with a population then of about 5,000. Immediately on ascertaining that plague germs were in evidence in Salya, the administrator proceeded there for personal enquiry and to formulate a plan of campaign to prevent its spread to other towns and villages of the State.

To carry out this plan of campaign, the administrator appointed one of the two European officers serving in the State, with instructions to spare no expense in preventing the spread of plague and its total suppression, while he himself directed the measures in force. Notwithstanding the stringent measures adopted, shortly after its appearance in Salya, Khambalia an inland town, about eight miles distant from the former, with a population then of about 14,000, was affected. In both places the plague raged so virulently, the people were paralized with fright. The decrepit, the old, the sick and dying persons were deserted by friends, relations and castemen, as were also the corpses of persons who died from plague. Rodents of all descriptions were found dead and dying in houses and streets, not only that, but many dogs and cats died of plague in both towns. To prevent the flight of the naturally timorous, frightened people was practically impossible, consequently the plague soon extended itself to eight other towns, villages and hamlets. For carrying out all measures regarding the plague, the plague organization consisted entirely of the Medical Staff, the Police, the Dheds and Bhungiss, no others would volunteer for this duty for love or money. On members of this organization devolved the duty of removing the deserted, plague striken, sick and dying persons, and the corpses of persons who died from plague. The administrator's plan of compaign against the plague microbes was strictly enforced, as a consequence the state of affairs described above was of short duration, and the mortality from plague comparatively insignificant, notwithstanding its virulence and rapid spread. Ten towns, villages and hamlets, with a total population of about 27,000 were attacked with plague, continuing for a period of less than four months. During this time the total mortality from plague was about 400 or a little over one per cent. of the population of the places affected. Within a few weeks of its first appearance in Salya, the whole town was evacuated, as was Khambalia, within a month, save some few hundred persons who would not be persuaded to for the sake of their goods and chattels; all the other towns, villages and hamlets were evacuated within a few days. The great majority of the people were hutted in camps in the neighbourhood of the town, village or hamlet in which they resided. In these camps many plague attacks and deaths occurred, but the moment it became known that a plague case occurred in any hut, the hut and its contents were immediately burned down to the ground, sometimes the whole camp was demolished for the same reason in the same manner. Villages and hamlets composed, for the most part, of huts constructed of mud-bricks and wattles and covered with tiles were ordered by the administrator to be burned to the ground, when the plague became indigenous there, and the owners of the huts to receive compensation. The moment a plague case was discovered to have occurred in any house of Salya or Khambalia, the tiles from that house were at once removed, the doors and windows opened and the interior of the building exposed to as much of the influence of sunlight and air as possible. Some few days after the plague staff dug up the floor, scraped the walls, collected all rubbish found, and burned all the debris in the house itself, if practicable, in the compound of the house, or in a kiln prepared for the purpose.

Of the plague staff four constables, three dheds and one native waidya were attacked by plague, at an early period of the outbreak, of this number six died.

The administrator recognizing the gravity of the situation at once despatched a quantity of Haffkine's plague serum. As soon as it was received every person (in all about 200) employed on plague duty was inoculated with it. It should be borne in mind that all these persons were continually exposed to contagion or infection by plague, as many of them were employed during all the time the plague lasted in removing the sick and dying persons, in conveying corpses for burial or burning, and in disinfecting infected houses and places; yet, only one of them was stricken with plague some seven days after inoculation, the attack was so slight and the fear of being sent to the plague hospital so great that the man persistently denied that he was suffering from plague. He was however examined by the Doctor, who discovered a bubo of considerable size on his right groin. His temperature, however, never rose above 102 he was never seriously ill and recovered in a short time. As a matter of fact the plague germs must have entered his systen before he was inoculated, as two other uninoculated persons residing in the same house, were found at the same time to be suffering from plague. In all about 400 persons were inoculated by Dr. P. D. Hormusji with the result given above.

These facts are diametrically opposed to the result of Dr. Lawrie's experience as regards inoculation with Dr. Haffkine's prophylactic serum, but are fully in agrument with the result of his and Mr. A. H. Stephen's experience as regards the use of fire and the burning of substances supposed to be impregnated with germs. Few, if any, will deny that if the plague bacilli assumed the proportions of full grown elephants fire would of course destroy them. The plague germs, alas, evidently find abiding places in nooks and corners, holes and crevices, where fire cannot practically be applied without danger of the complete demolition of the whole house or building.

The last plague attack at Salya was on the 16th of October last, at Khambalia on the 24th of November last. The plague may be said to have been practically stamped out in this State, from the last mentioned date. It is to be hoped that with the measures in vogue for its complete suppression, the chances of its recrudescence are reduced to the lowest possible minimum.

Regarding inoculation, segregation, evacuation and other plague measures the same difficulties experienced elsewhere had to be contended against, to a certain extent here. To dwell on these points, is not however, pertinent to the remarks which I proposed to set forth. Suffice it to say that the feelings of the suffering people were always considered, advice and persuasion were the principal means adopted in order to secure the objects in view and which in the end were generally attained. —Yours, &c.,

Jamnagar Dec. 22. FACT.

AN UNPLEASANT PROSPECT.

INDIA is threatened with invasion by—the sand flea, the *Sarcopsylla* or *Pulex penetrans* vulgarly called the "jigger." This little insect has traversed the wilds of the "Dark Continent," and has made its most unwelcome appearance in Zanzibar. It was imported into Ambriz, on the West Coast of Africa, from Brazil, in sand ballast. This was in 1872. In 1885 it had got as far East as the Lower Congo and Stanley Pool; in 1892 it had arrived at Lake Victoria; three years later Supwapwa was reached; in 1897 it arrived at Bagamoyo, on the East Coast, and now it has appeared in apparently numerous hordes in Zanzibar. The "jigger" attacks man and other animals, burrowing into the toes and other parts of the body, and causese ulcers which, if neglected, may cause death. Dr. Oscar Baumann says it is not at all unlikely that the "jigger" will continue its journey and reach India and the Southern Seas, and so conquer the whole tropical World. The prospect is certainly a most unpleasant one.

FARDUNJI MURZBAN.

ALTHOUGH fifty years have elapsed since the death of Fardunji, the founder of the Murzban family, the record of his life, recently published by his grandson, Mr. Kaikobad B. Murzban, as a previous tribute to his memory is, even at this day, deeply interesting and instructive. Fardunji was a man of remarkable power and originality, and of restless activity and abundant energy for which his rare intelligence found ample scope in a variety of fields. As the founder of the *Bombay Samachar* about seventy years ago, he may be regarded as the father of the native press in India. He was the first to mould the Gujerati type and set up a printing press; and the little sheet which he commenced publishing once a week received patronage from the Government of Mountstuart Elphinstone, and a kind welcome from the public to whom printed matter in the vernacular was then quite a novelty. He was a Persian scholar and from his press he issued, from time to time, original publications and translations of standard oriental works in prose and verse, which were an additional means of spreading enlightenment in the Parsi community. Truly it may be said of him, as it can be of another member of this community, that in his capacity of journalist and author, he was the first to throw a ray of light on the dense ignorance which enveloped them, and to preface their intelligence for receiving the English education which was introduced later on. Although having no knowledge of English, he had no idea of how English newspapers were conducted, the principles, which he laid down for his guidance and from which he never swerved, prove him to be a man of rare good sense and insight. Loyalty founded upon the honest and enlightened conviction that the government of Ingrez Bahadoor was a vast improvement upon the indigenous rule which it had supplanted; strict religious and social toleration springing from a sympathetic and generous heart; abstention from personalities with their attendent rancour and malice, reform of social abuses and condemnation of superstitious usages;—these were his guiding principles as a publicist. Many a native journalist of the present day may turn with profit to the solemn charge, full of sage admonitions, which he delivered to his successor in the editorial chair.

From an early age, Furdoonji afforded proof of the spirit of enterprise and adventure which characterised his whole life. He was born at Surat, and when a boy of twelve, finding life in that Sleepy Hollow too irksome for a man of his ardent and restless nature, he ran away from home for Bombay. When he started on his romantic course, the prosaic question of providing himself with the wherewithal to defray his travelling expenses never entered his mind. By the time this impecunious lad arrived at the first village where he halted, he felt very hungry. But he bethought himself of earning his dinner much in the same way as Goldsmith earned his with his flute during his continental tour. Being versed in Sanscrit, he commenced reciting Sanscit verses, which soon gathered round him a knot of village yokels who listened to him with gaping admiration and rewarded him with milk, curd and bread. Meanwhile, the emissaries sent out by his father in search of the truant lighted upon him, and he was taken back to his home where he was concealed for three days in a cellar to escape the chastisement which his irate father had resolved to inflict upon him. The longing of his heart to go to Bombay did not however, abate, and after a few yeas, he was enabled with his father's consent, to gain his desire. He began life in Bombay as a bookbinder; then did odd jobs as a petty Commissariat contractor; next established a private post office which brought him a good income; and it was only after he had tried his hand at these different pursuits that he conceived the happy idea of starting a newspaper. He then engaged in trade, in which he gained and lost a fortune. At last fallen upon evil days and evil tongue, he retired to Damaun where the Portuguese Government regarded him with respect and the poor for miles round, whom he provided with gratuitous medical relief, loved him as a benefactor.

Fardoonji was much in advance of his times. He taught the ladies of his family to read and write, as well as to sing. He was an ardent advocate of vaccination at a time when the people regarded it with horror and he published a pamphlet on it which the Government of the day distributed *gratis* among the public. Although Bombay has well-nigh forgotten him, his name is still remembered with love and reverence in Damaun. As the record of a most remarkable life Mr. Kaikobad's book deserves to be widely read especially by his own coreligionsts.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT RATNAGIRI.

THE annual prize distribution of the Kadria School took place on Friday under the presidency of Mr. M. P Khareghat, C. S. Sessions-Judge of Ratnagiri. It was a grand day for the school. The part of the Mosque where the school meets at present was very tastefully decorated. Among those present were Mr. M. P. Khareghat C. S. President; Bhave 1st Class sub-Judge; Mr. S. C. Chitnis, B. A. Huzur Deputy Collector, Ratnagiri; Mr. H. G. Godbole, B. A. Head Master High School; Mr. S. B, Phadke; Mr. R. V. Dhurandhar, Superintendent school of Industry; Mr. Dhapre and Yeshwant Lingshet, pleaders, District Court; Messers Ibrahim Khan Jailor, Mr. Namjoshi, President of the Local Municipality; Atikhan alias Miyan contractor; Dowtshet; Rahimatulla shet, Jussafshet and others.

The proceedings were opened by the Headmaster of the school, Mr. Moulvi Sayad Gulam Jelani, who made a short speech in Hindustani, and at his request Mr. R. G. Goshi, the drawing Master in the Ratnagiri High School read the following report.

Mr. President and Gentlemen.—I beg to thank you most cordially for having honoured this school with your presence this evening on the occasion of its Prize distribution. This school was established in 1822 by the late Mr. Sayad Abdulkadir who was the Mufti or Interpreter of the Mohomedan Law in the District Court, Ratnagiri, on a salary of Rs. 200 p. m. He devoted himself unsparingly to secure the welfare and well-being of this poor school, purely with the noble object of diffusing free education among his most illiterate co-religionists. From 1324 Government was very kind to patronize it by giving an annual grant of Rs. 72, to which support it mainly owed its existance during the last 75 years. I beg also to pay a tribute of sincere gratitude to the Aujumane Ahmadia Committee in Bombay for their most benevolently and liberally supporting this institution by giving an allowance of Rs. 40 to each of the three teachers for their well-merited services, and Rs. 40 for prizes in books, to the pupils for their good work in the school every year. This is a mixed school attended by 107 pupils of whom (78) are boys and (29) girls. Last year, the number of boys was (88) and that of girls was (29). The school professes to teach the Kuran, imparts religious and moral instruction, which forms the principal subjects of education among the Mohommedans. Along with it are taught also Hindustani, Arabic, and Urdu languages, and the teaching of Marathi is but a recent introduction into the school course. In the year under report, the school was examined by Mr. Lalla Saheb Assistant Deputy Education Inspector, Ratnagiri, and the results of instruction in Hindustani were satisfactory, (6) having passed out of (12). It is only a beginning in this direction and that they are expected to be better next year. In accordance with these results the school received the grant of Rs. 60 from the Educational Department. I regret to state that the Local Municipality within whose limits the school imparting free education to several boys and girls of the poor cess-paying Mohommedan population of Rajiwada is situated, has not yet been kind enough to favour it with any contribution. I beg therefore most respectfully to avail myself of this opportunity of requesting again its worthy president and members to give some Municipal grant to this useful institution. I beg to state that I cannot but publicly express my heartfelt gratitude to the learned and most liberal hearted judge Mr. M. P. Khareghat, C.S., for keeping up the continuous flow of his beneficence towards the school. He has been paying Rs. 5 per mensem to maintain a teacher in this school, besides which he has also very generously made a donation of Rs. 100 for the accommodation of the separate girls-class opened by Mr. A Mahomed Hassan Macba in this school at his own expense. I may also state that another very benevolent gentlemen, Mr. Mahomed Abdulla Koor has made a liberal donation of Rs. 200 for the repair of the mosque where the school meets.

My best thanks are due to the following gentlemen for their kind help to the school:—Messrs. Haji Abdustar, A. W. Chakrabutty, C.S., A. S. Moriarity, C.S., Honoura'ble Kaji Shahabuddin C.I.E., E H. Aitken, J. E. Penton, Kaji Abdulkarim Palbandari, L. C. Swift, Thakurdas Mathuradas, Munsi Sayad Abdulrahim, and M. M. Choolani.

Then followed a few recitations in Hindustani and Marathi by the boys and girls, after-which prizes were distributed by the president who made a short speech as follows—"Gentlemen I am very glad to congratulate the Head-master and his assistants on the successful working of this school. Although the number of pupils has slightly decreased, it is due to some boys having left for their fishing work as the season has now commenced, and some having joined the school of Industry and other Vernacular schools. The building too being under repairs, there was want of accommodation for a greater number. The school is situated within the local limits of the Municipality and is indeed entitled to some contribution from the body; although it is very much saddled with heavy expense, I hope it will see its way to give some contribution to this very useful institution which though imparting elementary education, helps to turn out good citizens and members of society. Marathi being introduced in the course only a year ago, and being a foreign tongue, the number of successful students in it was not as great as in Hindustani their own mother language. I hope, however, better results will be shown next year. I have especially to thank the benevolent gentleman Mahommed Abdulla Koor, who has made a very liberal donation of Rs. 200 for the repairs of the Mosque where the school meets at present."

Then the gentlemen present were garlanded by the Head-master and after the distribution of Pan Sopari and uttar &c., the gathering dispersed.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

COTTON.

THE Third General Memorandum on the Indian Cotton Crop of the season 1898-99 is as follows :—

This summary includes, (1) the final forecast of the crop in the Punjab, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Central Provinces and Berar, (2) the final forecast of the early crop in the Deccan, (3) the second forecast of the late crop in Bombay and Sind, (4) the first forecast of outturn in Madras, and (5) the first reports on the crop in Bengal, the Nizam's Territory, and Central India. For Central India the estimates are incomplete, and none have as yet been received for Rajputana.

Since the issue of the second memorandum in October, the prospects of the crop have, on the whole, deteriorated. The area in the Punjab is now returned at 20 per cent below the estimate of the earlier forecast and 30 per cent less than the area of last year; and but for favourable showers in September the season would have been abnormally bad. In Berar and the Nizam's Territory, where the cultivation is extensive, and in the Central Provinces, a break and early cessation of the rains have impaired the yield of the crop. In Bombay and Sind the condition of the crop is fairly satisfactory, but, as in 1897 when cotton was displaced by food grains, the area under the corp is still considerably below the average, this result being partly attributable to the low prices realised. To the cheapness of cotton is also attributed the contraction of the cultivation in Madras where, however, sowings were still in progress in the southern districts. The yield and condition of the cotton in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh are on the whole good, but the area under the corp, though somewhat larger than was anticipated in the previous forecast, is still 14 per cent below the average. The season was unfavourable in Bengal where the yield is estimated at three-fourths of a normal crop. The area and yield for Central India are considerably above the figures of last year and the quinquennial average.

Excluding Rajputana for which no estimates have been received, the total area is 13,096,000 acres, being about 6 per cent less than the average for the previous five years and about 1 per cent smaller than the area cultivated in 1897.

A summary of the provincial reports is appended.

In the Panjab the area placed under cotton is estimated at 788,600 acres. This is 20 per cent less than the estimate made in October last and 30 per cent smaller than the area sown last year, and falls short of the average by 21 per cent. The rainfall at sowing time was scanty. The monsoon rainfall in August was also irregular and deficient, and but for the favourable showers in September which did much to develop and mature the crop, it would probably have been the worst on record. Irrigation was also late and insufficient and sowings on irrigated lands were in consequence greatly restricted. The yield is estimated at 166,707 bales, which is 25 per cent less than the yield of 1897 and 17 per cent below the average.

In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the area estimated to have been sown with cotton is 1,130,322 acres, which is nearly the same as in 1897, but 14 per cent smaller than the average. In Bundelkhand an area of 13·5 per cent larger than in 1897 was placed under cotton owing to the favourable character of the season, but this increase has been more than counterbalanced by decreases in other districts caused by the late arrival of the monsoon. The season was on the whole favourable and the dry weather in October caused the bolls to open well. The crop is well up to the average in the Meerut, Agra, and Rohilkhand Divisions, but elsewhere including Bundelkhand it is expected to fall below the normal as slight damage was done by the excessive rainfall. The quality of the cotton is reported to be very good. The yield is reckoned at about 189,668 bales, being 12 per cent. more than the estimate of last year and 15 per cent. in excess of the average.

In Bengal the area sown with the early crop is estimated to be 100,600 acres, or 4.5 per cent smaller than the area of last year, the decrease being chiefly due to excessive rain in Palamau and Manbhum. The season was unfavourable owing to an uneven character of the monsoon. The gross outturn of 18,074 bales, which is 11 per cent less than in 1897, is estimated on a yield of three-fourths of an average crop.

In the Central Provinces the area sown with cotton is now returned at 673,529 acres, which is slightly in excess of the area of last year and 6 percent above the average. Very extensive sowings were made in the important cotton-growing tracts of Nagpur, Nimar, and Wardha, but this increase was very nearly counterbalanced by the decline in almost all other districts, especially in Hoshangabad where germination was unsatisfactory owing to insufficient rain and in the northern districts where excessive rain at sowing time interrupted weeding operations. Owing to drought in the autumn, the prospects of the crop have materially deteriorated since the previous fore cast was issued in October. The estimated outturn on the basis of the district returns varies from 80 to 85 per cent of a normal crop and is calculated to give a total yield of 113,072 bales. This is 5 per cent less than the estimated yield of last year and 44 per cent above the recorded average of the five preceding years. The Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture is, however, inclined to raise the estimate to about 120,000 bales.

In Berar the area is finally estimated at 2,476,306 acres. This area is the largest that has been placed under cotton since 1890-91, it being 15·2 per cent in excess of last year's area and 14 per cent higher than the average. The increase is ascribed, as was explained in the second general memorandum issued on the 19th October last, to the ordinary rotation of crops—cotton following Jawar which was extensively planted after the famine of 1896-97. The dry weather of October and the failure of late rains will have a bad effect on the second and third pickings, and the crop has fallen somewhat short of the favourable anticipations formed earlier in the season. The yield is estimated at 177,542 bales, being 4·7 per cent less than in 1897, but 16·8 per cent in excess of the avarage of the preceding five years.

In Bombay the area sown with early cotton, chiefly in the three districts of North Decan, is 1,066,000 acres, being 23 per cent larger than that of last year, but about 8 per cent smaller than the average. The cultivation of cotton has not yet fully recovered from the check it received in 1897, when much land was taken up for food grains. In the north the season opened favourably, but the absence of late rains interfered with the full development of the bolls. In the southern districts the crop is said to be indifferent owing to unfavourable rains. The yield is calculated to be 188,000 bales, being respectively about 36 and 33 per cent more than that of last year and the average.

The area sown with the late crop is estimated at 3,650,937 acres, which is distributed amongst the different districts as shewn below:—

		Area sown.	Average.
Gujarat	British	586,297	618,482
	Native	2,291,693	2,433,370
Karnatak	British	569,907	948,391
	Native	103,868	200,188
Sind	British	97,512	104,660
	Native	1,660	2,282

This area is 8 per cent smaller than in 1897 and 15 per cent below the average. The decrease is ascribed to unfavourable rains and to the substitution of other crops in place of cotton for which low prices were realised during the past season. The crop is said to be in fairly satisfactory condition in Gujarat and in fair to good condition in the Karnatak. In Sind the condition is throughout fair.

In Madras the area sown with cotton in Government villages up to November is now returned at 1,024,100 acres, which is 11 per cent smaller than the area of last year and 18 per cent below the average. Sowings were greatly delayed and were still in progress in the southern districts on the date of report. Elsewhere the restricted area is general and is attributed to the prevailing low prices of cotton. The crop is said to be in good condition. The yield, as far as reported, is calculated at about 127,000 bales or nine-tenths of an average crop.

In the Nizam's Territory the area placed under cotton is 1,731,273 acres, showing an increase of 77,004 acres or 4·8 per cent over the area of last year. The district of Aurangabad contributed most largely to the increase. The prospects of a good crop were impaired by a break in the rains, and consequently there has not been a corresponding increase in the yield which is estimated at about the same in the previous year.

The return received from Central India is incomplete, the figures for the Bagli State not being available. As far as reported, the area under cotton is 454,271 acres, being 9 per cent larger than in 1897, and the yield is estimated at 236,739 bales, which is 54,920 bales or 30 per cent in excess of the outturn of the previous year.

WHEAT.

THE First General Memorandum on the Wheat Crop of the season 1898-99, reads :—

The first forecasts of the wheat crop are on the whole fairly favourable. Owing to deficient rainfall a shrinkage in last year's area of half a million acres or 6 per cent is anticipated for the Punjab, but the acreage sown is still above the average. The area in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh is expected to be 10 per cent above the average, and the continuance of the present favourable condition of the crop only depends on the timely arrival of the winter rains. In Sind, where the condition of the crop is good, there will be a considerable failing off in the acreage owing to low inundation. In Bombay the conditions vary; in Gujarat the area will probably reach the average; but in the Deccan and Karnatak it will be considerably below the average, though in excess of the low figure for last year. The condition of the crop varies from fair to good, but rain is needed for the dry crop in Ahmednagar and South Deccan. A largely increased area has been sown in Berar, but, unless the much needed rain falls, the outturn will not exceed 50 per cent of a normal crop. In the northern and eastern districts of the Central Provinces the cultivation has increased, and the condition of the crop is generally good, but in the south, where more rain is urgently needed, the condition is poor.

The following paragraphs summarise the provincial reports :

The report received from Bombay deals with the estimates made up to the 5th December when sowings were still in progress, and information is therefore incomplete

The total area for the Presidency is at present estimated at 1,818,600 acres which is 5 per cent larger than the area reported for the same period of last year. In the British districts of the Deccan and Karnatak, where sowing is still in progress, the areas under wheat are respectively returned at 459,000 and 248,000 areas, or 41 and 33 per cent below the average. Complete figures will, it is anticipated, give an area far below the average, but in excess of the area of last year when jawar and other food crops were extensively grown. In Gujarat the area (394,000 acres) is nearly 6 per cent above the average, owing, partly to the substitution of wheat for cotton damaged by excessive early rains in Broach. In the Gujarat States the area is estimated at 392,000 acres, the large excess over the average being due to the receipt of fuller information. In Sind the area given is 297,000 acres, being 16 per cent below the average, and the sowings when complete are likely to be short of last year's on account of low inundation and insufficient moisture.

The rain at sowing time was favorable in the Karnatak but the late rains were generally deficient in Gujarat. In the Deccan sowings were still in progress on irrigated lands, and more rain was needed at the date of report for the crop on unirrigated lands, particularly in Ahmednagar and South Deccan.

The crop is in fair to good condition in the Deccan, the Karnatak States, and Gujarat. In Sind, parts of Kathiawar and Cutch, and Karnatak the condition is good.

In Berar the area under wheat is estimated at 352,714 acres, being 12·4 per cent in excess of the acreage for the corresponding period of last year. The increase is chiefly attributed to the prevailing high price of wheat. A larger area would have been sown, if the late rains had been favourable. Rain is now much needed, and if it does not fall, the outturn will not exceed 59 per cent of a normal crop.

In the Central Provinces the area sown with wheat has increased in the northern and eastern districts except Damoh, and is estimated to be about the same in 1897 in the Nagpur country. Heavy and continuous rain interfered with sowing and the absence of the usual October showers, except in Chhattisgarh and a few other districts made the germination defective especially in the Nagpur Division where the crop promises to be poor. The prospects are generally fair to good in the north and east of the provinces, but poorly in the south where more rain was urgently needed.

In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the area placed under wheat is likely to exceed the normal area by 10 per cent, as, except in the double-cropped areas which had to be irrigated, there was sufficient moisture for extensive sowings. Prospects are good, but much depends on the winter rains, and irrigation is now largely resorted to.

The rainfall was deficient in parts of the Punjab where the area estimated to have been sown with wheat is 7,502,300 acres, or 6 per cent below the area finally ascertained last year.

BOMBAY WHEAT.

A Preliminary Memorandum of the Wheat Crop for the Season of 1898-99. (Estimates generally up to 5th December,) says :—

Sowings still continue; information incomplete. Gujarat area will probably reach average. But in Deccan and Karanatak though expected to exceed last years figure, it will still be greatly below average. In Sind too there will be considerable falling off owing to low inundation.

Gujarat,—Area 294,000 acres; nearly 6 per cent. above average. Increase in Broach due to substitution of wheat for cotton damaged by early excessive rains; in Panch Mahals late rains favourable. Elsewhere decrease due to insufficiency of late rains. Condition fair to good.

Gujarat States.—Area 392,000 acres: 47 per cent over average. Increase nominal and due to receip. of fuller information. Sowings continue. Late raint generally deficient. Crop good in parts of Kathias war and Cutch; fair elsewhere.

Deccan.—Area 459,000 acres; 41 per cent. below average. Information incomplete. Sowing of irrigated crop still in progress, particularly in south. Wheat will occupy larger area than last year when it was abnormally low on account of extended growth of jowari and other food-crops owing to scarcity of previous season. Crop injured in places owing to recent cloudy weather; elsewhere fair. Rain needed for dry-crop, particularly in Ahmednagar and South Deccan.

Satara Jaghirs.—Area 19,600 acres; crop fairly good.

Karnatak.—Area 248,000 acres; 33 per cent. below average. Sowings in progress; hence information incomplete. Remarks about area made against Deccan equally applicable here. Condition of crop generally good.

Karnatak States.—Area 87,000 acres; 9 per cent. below average. Information incomplete. Sowing rain generally favourable. Crop fair to good.

Sind.—Area 297,000 acres; 16 per cent. below average. Decrease general and due to low inundation and sufficient moisture. Sowings still continue. Crop fair in Thar and Parkar; good elsewhere.

Khairpur with 22,000 acres has fair crop.

BOMBAY LINSEED.

Preliminary Memoranda on the Linseed and Rapeseed Crops for the Season of 1898-99 as given below. (Information generally up to 5th December.) :—

LINSEED.

Gujarat.—Area above last year, but below average. Sowing continue. Condition fair.

Deccan.—Sowings still unfinished. Information incomplete. Area considerably below average, but expected to exceed last year's figure, when food and fodder crops were extensively grown owing to scarcity of previous season. Rain for sowing generally sufficient and seasonable. Crop slightly affected by cloudy weather in Khandesh; elsewhere condition fairly good. Rain needed particularly in south.

Karnatak.—Information incomplete. Area below average. Crop middling in Belgaum and parts of Bijapur good elsewhere; Late November rain very useful.

RAPESEED.

Gujarat.—Sowing continue in Panch Mahals Baroda and Palanpur. Area will probably reach last year's figure. Crop fair in Baroda and Ahmedabad; good elsewhere.

Sind.—Decrease in area general and due to low inundation and scanty rain. Crop generally in good condition.

THE AUSTRIAN EMPEROR'S JUBILEE.

FRIDAY (Dec. 2) was the fiftieth anniversary of the accession of the Emperor Francis Joseph to the Throne of Austria-Hungary, and while the occasion was observed with rejoicing throughout his dominion the Sovereign spent the day in the privacy of his own family circle at Wallsee. Amongst the addresses presented to His Majesty on the occasion of his Jubilee was one from British residents in Austria, engrossed on vellum and bound in silver, with the British and Austrian flags on the title page, and underneath a small bouquet of edelweiss and violets, the favourite flowers of the Emperor and the late Empress respectively.

The official "Wiener Zeitung," published on Friday a general order to the army, expressing the Emperors thanks for its loyalty and fearless valour on all occasions and declaring that he looked upon the army as the protector and shield of the Throne and the Fatherland. A large number of decorations, and a decree granting an amnesty for Hungary were also gazetted. The Jubilee has been the occasion for a regular shower of honours, or as the "Times" calls it a "veritable cornucopia of decorations, medals and honorary distinctions";—"Archdukes, archdukesses, members of the aristocracy and of the Reichsrath, the official world in the metropolis and the provinces are included in the list of over 4400 names. The friends of the Government get the lion's share, which is, perhaps, scarcely to be wondered at, although it excites a good deal of heart-burning on the other side, which is also hardly astonishing." But the *Daily News* says that those decorated by the Austrian Emperor are none of them Hungarians.

The Jubilee decorations and honours number 4,404. Notable among them are the conferring of the dignity of Privy Councillor upon Chevalier David von Abrahomowicz, former President of the Austrian Lower House; the Grand Cross of the Franz Joseph Order, with Star, upon Dr. Fuchs, the present President of the Lower House; and Dr. Lueger, the Burgomaster of Vienna; and the same Order without the Star upon Herr Strobach, the Vice-Burgomaster, and M. Mecenseffy, Secretary-General of the Austro-Hungarian ank.

It is reported from Pilsen that after the military tattoo there, on Dec. 1, the Czech population paraded the streets singing the National anthem, and heartily cheered the burgomaster and Dr. Dyk, the deputy for Pilsen. The crowd afterwards marched, shouting opprobrious cries against the Germans, to the Pilsenerhope, which is regarded as a German hotel. The mob was then dispersed by the police.

A Ministerial crisis has broken out at Budapest owing to the resignation of Herr von Josipovich, Minister for Croatia. The Minister's action is said to be due to a difference with his colleagues on the subject of the Indemnity Bill.

On Dec. 7, at a meeting at Budapest the liberal party, forming the majority in the Reichsrath, voted in favour of a proposal of M. Kolmoan Tisza, that the Government, in view of the continued obstruction by the Opposition, and the impossibility of obtaining the sanction of Parliament to the further prolongation of the Ausgleich with Austria should be empowered by the majority to act as if that sanction had been obtained. Baron Banffy, the Premier, declared that he was ready to accept responsibility for the vote.

A service of thanksgiving in celebration of the jubilee of the Emperor of Austria was held in London on Friday, at St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, Sloane-square, and was attended by a large congregation, which included representatives of Royalty practically the entire diplomatic corps in London, in full dress, and a large number of members of the Austrian colony. The Queen was represented by Lord Kintore, and the Prince and Princess of Wales by Lord Suffield. The Hon. Eric Barrington attended on behalf of Lord Salisbury.

LEWIS CARROLL'S CHILD FRIENDS.

SOME INTERESTING STORIES.

THERE has of late been so great an increase of anterprise in the conduct of our English magazines that their American rivals are not nearly so far ahead of them as they were at one time. We may, however, always count upon their being full of really admirable illustrations, and of an entertaining variety of reading. The *Century Magazine* is always a sure "draw" in these respects, and the December number is particularly attractive to English readers from the presence of an article by Mr. S. D. Collingswood, Lewis Carroll's nephew and biographer, who writes upon some of his uncle's child-friends, and prints several unpublished letters by the author of "Alice in Wonderland." The essay is prefaced by a portrait of the original Alice. His first child-friend, so far as I know (says Mr. Collingswood), was Miss Alice Liddell, the little companion whose innocent talk was one of the chief pleasures of his early life at Oxford, and to whom he told the tale that was to make him famous. In December, 1815, Miss M. E. Manners presented him with a little volume of which she was the author, "Aunt Agatha Ann, and Others Verses," and which contained a poem about "Alice." Writing to acknowledge this gift, Lewis Carroll said :—

"Permit me to offer you my sincere thanks for the very sweet verses you have written about my dream-child (named after real Alice, but none the less a dream-child) and her Wonderland. That children love the book is a very precious thought to me, and next to their love I value the sympathy of those who come with a child's heart to what I have tried to write about a child's thoughts. Next to what conversing with an angel might be—for it is hard to imagine it—comes, I think, the privilege of having a real child's thoughts uttered to one. I have known some few real children (you have, too, I am sure), and their friendship is a blessing and a help in life."

It would be futile to attempt even a bare list of the children whom he loved, and who loved him; during forty years of his life he was constantly adding to that number. Some remained friends for life, but in a large proportion of cases the friendship ended with the end of childhood. To one of those few whose affection for him had not waned with increasing years he wrote:—"I always feel specially grateful to friends who, like you, have given me a child-friendship and a woman-friendship. About nine out of ten, I think, of my child-friendships get shipwrecked at the critical point where the steam and river meet, and the child-friends, once so affectionate become uninteresting acquaintances, whom I have no wish to set eyes on again. "These friendships usually began all very much in the same way a chance meeting on the seashore or in the street.

One of Mr. Dodgson's most amusing letter was to a little girl called Magdalen, to whom he hadgiven a copy of his "Hunting of the Snark":—

Christ Church, Dec. 15, 1875.—My dear Magdalen,—I want to explain to why I did not call yesterday. I was sorry to miss you, but, you see, I had so many conversations on the way. I tried to explain to the people in the street that I was going to see you, but they wouldn't listen; they said they were in a hurry, which was rude. At last I met a wheelbarrow that I thought would attend to me, but I couldn't make out what was in it. I saw some features at first; then looked through a telescope, and found it was a countenance; then I looked through a miscroscope, and found it was a face! I thought it was rather like me, so I fetched a large looking-glass to make sure, and then to my great joy I found it was me. We shook hands, and were just beginning to talk, when myself came up and joined us, and we had quite a pleasant conversation. I said: "Do you remember when we all met at Sandown?" And myself said: "It was very jolly there; there was a child called Magdalen"; and me said: "I used to like her a little. Not much, you know—only a little." Then it was time for us to go to the train, and who do you think came to the station to see us off? You would never guess, so I must tell you. They were two very dear friends of mine, who happen to be here just now, and beg to be allow to sign this letter as your affectinate friends,—Lewis Carroll and C.L. Dodgson.

Tight boots were a great aversion of his especially, for children. One little girl who was staying with him at Eastbourne had occasion to buy a new pair of boots. Lewis Carroll gave instructions to the bootmaker as to how they were to be made, so as to be thoroughly comfortable, with the result that when they came home they were more useful than ornamental, being very nearly as broad as they were long! Which shows that even hygienic principles may be pushed too far.

When purchasing books for himself, or giving treats to the children he loved, he never seemed to consider expense. He very seldom sat down to write preferring the erect attitude. When making tea for his friends, he used—in order, I suppose, to expedite the process—to walk up and down the room waving the teapot about and telling meanwhile those delightful anecdotes of which he had an inexhaustible supply. Great were his preparations before going a journey; each separate article used to be carefully wrapped up in a piece of paper all to itself, so that his trucks contained nearly as much paper as more useful things. The bulk of the luggage was sent on a day or two before by goods train, while he himself followed on the appointed day, laden only with his well-known little black bag, which he always insisted on carrying himself. He had a strong objection to staring colours in dress, his favourite combination being pink and gray. One little girl who came to stay with him was absolutely forbidden to wear a red frock, of a somewhat pronounced hue, while out in his company. At meals he was always very abstemious, while he took nothing in the middle of the day except a glass of wine and a biscuit. Under these circumstances it is not very surprising that the healthy appetites of his little friend, filled him with wonder, and even with alarm. When he took a certain one of them out with him to friend's to dinner, he used to give the host or hostess a gentle warning, to the mixed amazement and indignation of the child: "Please be careful, because she eats a good deal too much." Another peculiarity was his objection to being invited to dinner or any other social gatherings. He made a rule of never accepting invitations. "Because you have invited me, therefore I cannot come," was the usual form of his refusal.

COBDEN ON NATIONAL DEFENCE IN 1864

THE following unpublished letter of Richard Cobden's, which is specially interesting at the presen time, has been forwarded to the *Times* for publication. It was addressed in Octobar, 1864, to Captain Cowper Coles, R.N., the inventor of the cupola ships, in whose company Cobden had in February, 1863, inspected the dockyards and fortifications at Portsmouth. A letter describing this visit and mentioning Captain Cowper Coles is printed by Mr. John Morley in his "Life of Cobden" (Vol. II., pp. 411-412, Jubilee edition, 1896). The unpublished letter, which we are now able to print, reads as follows :—

"Midhurst, Oct. 30, 1864.

"My dear Captain Coles,—I was absent from home when your letter reached, or would have answered it sooner. I have read Captain Sherard Osborn's report on your turret vessel with the greatest interest. If we were governed in the interest of the great public instead of the great families this would involve an instant revolution in our defensive naval force. The old black ships would be superseded with a dozen turret coastguard ships, and every inland and fixed fortification, except those actually commanding entrances to harbours or great waterways, would be abandoned and destroyed. Instead of which when I was lately on a visit to Seeley, in the Isle of Wight, I found the first sod had been turned for a system of ten miles of military strategic roads to connect vast earthworks and fortifications, all constructed on the assumption that an enemy had landed in force and taken possession of the island. What for? is a question that nobody answers? There is Osborne in the meantime, quite unprotected, with a neat jetty, run out into the sea quite convenient for an enemy to land its boats crews to carry off the Queen and Royal Family. The whole of this scheme of inland fortification is the offspring of three old men's brains, whose united ages amounted to about 240 years—viz., Palmerston, Howard Douglas, and Burgoyne. A moment's though from a modern point of view would show the absolute uselessnes and waste of any such contrivances against the occupation of the interior of this country by an enemy's army. We derive food and subsistence for nearly half our population from abroad, and more than one-half of the raw material on which our manufacturers are employed is of foreign origin. If an enemy is our master at sea so as to be enabled to land an army and keep open his communications, he is capable of blockading us and starving us into subjection. He would therefore be a fool to land an army at all. We are like a garrison afloat, and our existence depends on our communications by sea being kept open. But the people who by birth divine govern us do not trouble their heads about such matters. Have you to be told that our fleet must be kept up for the sake of its quarter deck? What other object can there be in sending a wooden three-decker to the Mediterranean now? She certainly would never leave the protection of the batteries of Malta if we were to go to war with France or the United States.

"If you and I and Captain Osborn had the power we could by a competent outlay of national capital, which the nation can well afford, contrive such a coast defence as would make us absolutely unassailable by sea, and the annual cost of which after the first outlay need not be one-third of what we are now spending. My own conviction is that if our whole fleet was what it ought to be, 30,000 men are as many as you could possibly employ in a time of peace. But this is not the object of our rulers, and we should be very simple-minded to suppose that it is so. By the way, I have a theory that the demoralisation, disease, and slacking of discipline in the seamen on the home stations (do greatly increase in number since poor old Charley Napier succeeded with his bowl for a wooden Channel fleet) arise from the inability to find any show of employment for this multitude of men. There is something very demoralising both to officers and men in the instinctive consciousness that they are of no use, and never can be turned to any useful purpose. Even among paupers it is found necessary to give them the elevating consciousness that they are working to some beneficial and successful end, hence the avoidance of the old tasks of digging holes merely to fill them up again. Now, such a crew as is required for a vessel like the Royal Sovereign would be braced up to its duty by its consciousness that it represented the vital force of the nation, and that upon its discipline, and efficiency depended in the last resort the security of the nation.

"You were fortunate in having such a man as Osborn to give the first trial to your turret principle. Surely his report must enable us to revolutionix the Navy some day. But these old men of eighty step the way. Is there no way of reaching Mr. Gladstone through some professional man in whom he has confidence? Such M. P. as Sir Morton Peto should see Captain Osborn's report.

"I hope your health is better, and that you are not being whipped to death with red tape.

"Believe me your truly,

"R. COBDEN."

THE YANG-TSZE BASIN AND THE BRITISH SPHERE.

AT the rooms of the Society of Arts, Adelphi, on Dec. 6, Mr Archibald Little, of Chung-king, read a paper upon "The Yang-Tsze Basin and the British Sphere." Sir Richard Temple occupied the chair, and there was a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen, including Sir Juland Danvers, Sir C. Lawson, Sir W. Bisset, Sir Westby Perceval, Admiral Sir Erasmus Ommanney, Sir H. Trueman Wood, Colonel R. C. Temple, Chief Commissioner of the Andamans, Mr. E. Neil, C.I.E., Mr. W. T. Maitland, C.I.E., and Miss May Kingsley. In introducing the lecturer the Chairman said the Yang-Tsze Valley from end to end was the coming empire, and Mr. Little would address them as the highest living authority. For years past he had helped to navigate the river, had dwelt on its banks, and traded in the districts along its basin.

Mr. Little, having desribed at length the geographical characteristics of the district, said that the Yang-teze basin comprised a watershed of 600,000 to 700,000 squre, miles twelve times as large as the area of England and Scotland. It was one of the richest, if not the richest subtropical regions on the world's surface and was inhabited by a people as hard working in their way as that of the United State of America with which country it had so many points of analogy. The whole region except the high pastoral plateau of the Tibetan portion of the catchment area was cultivated like a garden; the mountains of Szu-chuan were terraced to their summits and a caseless rotation of crops forced from a willing soil by the repeated applications of manure carefully garnered from the cesspools of the countless towns and villages which abounded throughout that thickly populated country. The vast mineral recources had hitherto been practically undeveloped, but foreign methods and foreign capital would ere long do for them what Chinese hand labour had done for the surface soil—namely, develop mining; and so with the additional aid of steam communication, enable China in time to rival Europe and America, certainly in wealth and not impossibly in power. The share that Britain was to take in this awakening of China to a development of her resources was vaguely indicated by what was commonly known as the British sphere. That sphere had so far, officially neither been geographically described, nor had its privileges or obligations been in any way defined. A Cabinet Minister once spoke of it indefinitely as the British sphere of interest, meaning thereby, apparently, that China's attempted alienation of that sphere to any other foreign Power than ourselves would be regarded as an unfriendly act—(cheers)—and lead to our forcible interference. But that had never been positively stated; the only official act was the letter of the Chinese Foreign Office on the subject, addressed to the Baitish Minister in Peking, on Feb 11 last. That quoted Sir Claude MacDonald as saying "that the Chinese Government were aware of the great importance that has always been attached by Great Britain to the retention in Chinese possession of the Yang-teze region, now entirely hers, as providing security for the free course and development of trade" and went on to say that never should territory in it be ceded to another Power, Unfortunately, the Chinese had no means to prevent such cession should it be forced upon them by an alien European Power. The whole crux of the position was whether we were prepared to assist China to keep her promise. We could but give statesmen in this country the credi of understanding the situation and being prepared, in the contingencies that might spring out of the political weakness of the Chinese Empire to act boldly as the best interest of this country demand. (Hear, hear.) Meanwhile, it was satisfactory to notice that the field was not being neglected by British capitalists, and that the lion's share of the work to be done, not only in that special sphere, but throughout China generally, falling into British hand as benefitted those who had been mainly instrumental in opening up that wonderful and secluded country to the commerce of the world. In any case it was to be fervently hoped, as much in the interests of their own reputation as Christian Powers as in the interest of the Chinese people, who, though with different ideas on the subject of patriotism, still loved their country and their independence, that the nations of Europe would mutually agree to respect the integrity of that ancient empire, (Hear, hear,) Harbours and fortified naval stations on the coast were now held by Britain, Russia, and Germany; it would be to the common advantage that the Hinterland of these posts of vantage should remain open as before, and it should, one would think, not be beyond the scope of an enlightened diplomacy to bring about common action to achieve a result so beneficial to all concerned. (Cheers.)

Numerous lantern slides of the Upper Yang-tsze and beyond having been shown and described by Mrs Little, Sir Richard Temple, in conveying the thanks of the meeting to Mr. and Mrs. Little, said he hoped our country would claim the whole of the district which had been described as the British sphere—the entire river, including that of the Yang-tsze proper, and the river of the Golden Sand with every affluent and water-shed both north and south. It was true that sphere had not been delimited; but that Cabinet Ministers were very apt to say what they thought Parliament demanded, and Parliament would demand that which the electors wished. It was the duty of those gentlemen he addressed, as electors, to make their voices heard in every great port and commercial centre of the British Isles to point out to the people the magnitude of the interests concerned in China and to show how vital those interests were to the livelihood of the working classes of this country. He was convinced that our countrymen would submit to any sacrifices as soon as they understood the real merits of the case. (Hear. hear.)

The meeting then separated.

THE PACIFICATION OF CRETE.

THE Mussulmans in Candia are said to be in consternation and terror at the reported approaching departure of General Chermside and the English regiments. They fear "the pernicious influence of the entourage of Prince George of Greece." They have addressed a long petition to Queen Victoria as a Sovereign having millions of Mohammedan subjects begging her to extend her protection to them, and setting forth their grievances.

The Powers have notified to the Porte the complete abolition of the blockade of Crete.

The *London Gazette* of Dec. 2, contains a notification that Lieutenant E. H. M. Nicholson, of the Royal Navy, has been created a Companion of the Distinguished Service Order in recognition of his services during the outbreak at Candia, and that the Victoria Cross has been conferred on Surgeon W. J. Maillard of the Royal Navy for an act of conspicuous bravery in endeavouring to rescue a wounded seaman during the same outbreak.

An imposing service of thanks giving for the liberation of Crete was held, on Dec. 6, in the Church of St. Peter, Great Windmill-street, W., at which many clergymen and distinguished laymen interested in the Greek cause took part, including the two chief Archimandrites of the Greek Church and the chaplain to the Russian Embassy. Canon Gore preached an eloquent sermon, in the course of which he referred to the church as one in which Mr. Gladstone had worshipped, and in which at a solemn moment he had made one of the most momentous resolves known to political history.

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ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

DIAMONDS, rubies, emeralds, and sapphires have all been produced in the laboratory, and it is now the turn of the pearl. The chemist, however, is not himself the maker of the new artificial pearls; he is only the collaborator. It is true that false pearls are made from mother-of-pearl, but their lustre is not up to the mark. The Chinese have long introduced grains of sand, and little knots of wire into the shell of the pearl oyster in order the the animal, to relieve itself from the irritation so caused, may coat the foreign substance with pearl. If this matter be inserted between the shell and the mantle, the oyster can reject it by contractions of his-body. To prevent this M. Boutan, a French experimenter, has trepanned the shell and introduced a small bead of nacre, which might, however, be a true pearl of a small size, through the hole, and fixed it by means of cement to the shell. This bead was in course of time covered with nacre by the oyster, and a fine large pearl was the result. Dealers cannot distinguish it from an orient pearl.

The question of making pearls in this way was recently discussed at a meeting of the Academie des Sciences, Paris, and M. Berthelot, the famous chemist, observed that such a pearl could only be considered a true pearl if it had at least a hundred layers of the pearl nacre; otherwise it would only be a foreign substance covered with nacre. Of course, if the foreign matter is a pearl itself this objection disappears, and we have the means of producing pearls at will. According to M. Lacaze Duthier some two years would be required for a haliotide to produce a big pearl. The artificial pearls of the trade fabricated from nacre, could also be coated in the same way. Evidently the pearl mussel and oyster is about to be domesticated for the production of pearls as the spider is for silk. Pearl divers may become a legend of the past.

At a meeting of the U. S. Board of Ordnance and Fortification on November 10th it was decided to institute an investigation of the possibilities of flying machines for reconnoitring and as engines of destruction in time of war. The Board set apart 25,000 dollars for the purpose of carrying out experiments under the direction of General A. W. Greely, of the Signal Department, and Professor Langley, of Washington.

The U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey have begun to map the delta of the Yukon, in Alaska, one of the great river in the world. So far the Kusilvak mouth of the river is the deepest, and has most water. It is 25 miles further north-west than in the existing maps and charts. Eight feet of water were found on the bar at low tide, and only two feet on that of the Ap-hoon mouth, by which the steamers plying on the Yukon now enter and leave. The eight foot channel of Kusilvak is, however, tortuous and difficult to pass, requiring the constant use of the sounding lead. Buoys to remark the course are believed useless, for the ice would remove them and alter the channel. The delta is fringed with mud flats and grassy plains infested with mosquitoes, which tormented the surveyor.

The head-waters and passes of the Lynn Canal were found to be difficult for navigation owing to the strong currents, snags and shifting sandbars. The main channels of the river, in fact, were found to change with every freshet, The Khatschin party lost a boat on one of the snags of that river, Phototopography as well as plane-table surveying was employed to map the country, About 500 square miles of the district about Chilkoot, Skagway, and Dyea have been surveyed.

Good results have followed the introduction of the "douche" bath in Armies, and it is now coming into use in schools, for example, those of Mannheim, Baden. There is a special bath-room with baths holding five children apiece. Overhead are five pipes communicating with a reservoir, and the stopcocks are in charge of the attendant who controls the bath. Once a week the pupils are given a shower bath in this way, at small expense, and the teachers find that their work, as well as health, is improved by them. Victor Hugo, we may add, was a great believer in the shower-bath for brain workers, and spoke of the benefit he derived from it.

According to "Industries and Iron," British makers are now exporting large numbers of motor-cars to different countries. These are chiefly petroleum or steam cars; electricity not finding much favour as yet, perhaps owing to the difficulty of getting a supply of current, if not beause of the expense. It is curious that with all this export trade we should observe so few motor-cars in London and the district. Are horses so cheap, or is the state of the streets a drawback?

The Great Salt Lake of the United States is too salt for many marine animals to thrive in, but Dr. Moore, of the Fish Commission, is trying whether crabs, oysters, clams, terrapins, and so forth, might not flourish in the bays, where fresh rivers discharge. The water in some of these is not so salt as that of the sea.

The late Professor Rossi, the well-known Italian seismologist, was the first to draw the attention of his countrymen to the importance of studying earthquake and volcanic phenomena. His recorders of earth-tremors are now at work in nearly all the Italian observatories, and the Rossi-Forel scale for indicating the intensity of an earthquake is used in every part of the world.

A well-known Professor is not very happy in his title of "The Shivering Earth" which heads a review of Professor Milne's new work on "Seismology" in last week's "Nature." The "Shivering Earth" is more suggestive of an Arctic refrigeration than the quakes and tremors produced by heat in the bowels of the earth. It is curious to see how abstract and scientific habits of thought and reading tend to blunt the artistic or literary sense, even in men originally endowed with it. For one thing, they become dull to the suggestiveness of words, which depends on association, among other things, and is the finest quality of style.

Now that Hawaii has become American, there is a prospect of the Kanaka method of surf bathing and swimming finding its way into the United States and Europe. According to M. Pellissier this fine sport was formerly practised in honour of Kings and chiefs, but has become the pastime of all. The bather is provided with a plank or tongue of wood five to eight feet long and one to one-and-a-half feet broad, sometimes flat, but often a little convex on both sides. It is generally made of "koa" wood, polished and painted black. After use it is always dried in the sun, then rubbed with cocoa-nut oil, and put into a canvas bag hung in the house.

A beach on which the waves break and high sea are preferred. At Honolulu the splendid beach of Waikiki, near Dimaond Point, is the favourite. The bather with his plank swims out, sometimes nearly a mile, diving through the waves as they arrive. Then he lies down on the plank and seizes the moment to be carried forward on the crest of the wave. Great skill is displayed in keeping his balance and landing safely on the strand. Beginners use their hands and feet to keep their gravity but experts move their bodies and legs and are even able to sit or stand with folded arms on the raft or skiff. The difficulty of the sport will attract some persons at last, and we may see it introduced into this country, as we have seen tobogganning from Canada. The Kanakas call it, "faahee" and "Norne," a word of English sound, and believe that the god "Huaouri" presides over it. The skiff is called "papa faahee."

Amsterdam, Rotterdam, London, Antwerp, and Havre are the principal ports which receive coffee From 1880to 1890 some ten-million sacks were consumed annually, but the rate of consumption has increased since then. Apparently the coffee planter need not fear to lose his market, and may plant with confidence.

The post on the Fishery Board of Scotland vacated by Sir John Murray has been filled by Professor d'Arcy Thomson, of University College, Dundee.

Bracing!
Refreshing!
Invigorating!
ADD A LITTLE
Condy's Fluid
TO YOUR BATH.
The effect is magical,
Beware of Substitutes.
Insist on Buying "CONDY'S FLUID."

SORE THROAT.
"You cannot do better than gargle with Condy's Fluid."
SIR MORELL MACKENZIE, M.D.,
Physician to the late Emperor of Germany.
Gargle with **Condy's Fluid**
Sold by all Chemists.
ALL SUBSTITUTES ARE INFERIOR.
Insist on Buying "CONDY'S FLUID."

THE BEST REFRESHER IN INDIA.
TENNENT'S
J. & R. TENNENT'S
Wellpark Brewery Glasgow
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BREWED IN SCOTLAND
PILSENER BEER

Per Case of 4 doz. Quarts—
- Rs. 22.0 -
Per Case of 8 doz. Pints—
- Rs. 31.0 -

LIBERAL DISCOUNT to PURCHASERS of FIVE CASES and UPWARDS.

PILSENER BEER

AGENTS: *Calcutta, Bombay, & Karachi*—TURNER, MORRISON & Co. *Madras* . . . . SPENCER & Co. *Rangoon* . . . . A. SCOTT & Co.

J. v. Liebig

The Signature of the Greatest Chemist of the Century.
You will see it across every Jar of the Genuine
LIEBIG COMPANY'S
EXTRACT.
There are many inferior substitutes with which the Liebig Company has no connection, so always look for above signature in blue.

HUNTLY BLEND
OF
FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY
ALL MERCHANTS.
HB
HUNTLY BOTTLING STORES GLASGOW.
Facsimile of Label.
AGENTS:
TURNER MORRISON & Co. BOMBAY.

For Constipation and Biliousness
LAXATIVE
FRUIT JULIEN
PURGATIVE
A nice and safe remedy for ladies and children to act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach and intestines. *Fruit Julien* cures habitual constipation, offensive breath and sick-headache.
JULIEN, 8, rue Vivienne, PARIS

BETTER THAN COPAIBA!!
MATICO
GRIMAULT & Co. CHEMISTS, PARIS
Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico as the most active and at the same time the most innoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Discharges. The Capsules, unlike Copaiba, do not cause eruptions on the skin or produce nausea.
MATICO INJECTION is used in recent
MATICO CAPSULES in the more chroniccases

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LIME JUICE CORDIAL.
THE BEST.
ABSOLUTELY PURE.
NO MUSTY FLAVOR.
Of all Dealers and Importers,
Or 28 GREAT ST. HELENS, LONDON.

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BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS
FOR
Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago.
The Excruciating Pain is quickly relieved, and cured into few days, by these celebrated Pills. Sure, safe, and effectual. Sold by all Stores throughout India.

FREEMAN'S
ORIGINAL
CHLORODYNE.

"None genuine without the "Elephant" Trade Mark.
Held in highest estimation for more than half a century.

CURES DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,
NEURALGIA, AGUE, COLDS, DENGUE FEVER.
REJECT SUBSTITUTES.

ATKINSON'S EAU DE COLOGNE
THE FINEST ENGLISH MAKE.
More Fragrant; More Lasting; and very much more refreshing than all others.
USE ATKINSON'S ONLY AND BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
Only genuine with "WHITE ROSE" Trade Mark.
Of all Dealers & of the Manufacturers—
J. & E. ATKINSON, Limited, 24, Old Bond Street, London.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED

CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND ....£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTL AND.
NATIONAL BANK OF [illegible] SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES.
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE ...... PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branch
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA..............	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent, allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £250,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 5 per cent. interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 1,00,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed, on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND......Fcs. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000
BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.
LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.
Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowin interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. BLUM,
Acting Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, (LIMITED.)

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—
London—12, King William Street, E.C.
H. A. HERBERT, Manager.
Calcutta—REGD. MURRAY, Manager.
Rangoon—R. F. STRACHAN, Acting Manager.
Kurrachee—O. M. BARNES, Ag. Manager.
Rawulpindi—Murree—W. MOIR, Manager.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL............Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST .... „ 13,83,900

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum; for 9 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

THE BANK will also at the HEAD OFFICE or any of its BRANCHES in India transfer sums for deposit in London, Carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon all marketable Securities, BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st July, 1898.

BANKS

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...................£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...... Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL............ „ 10,500,000
RESERVE FUND .... „ 6,900,000

HEAD OFFICE:-YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK AND THE The UNION BANK of LONDON, PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INETREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. KAWASHIMA.
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road. Fort. Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.................................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....................................$ 90,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors..........$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)
EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER. } Managers.

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BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

47. Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

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THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S
BEEHIVE BRANDY.

This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS
For CROFT & Co.'s (OPORTO)
CELEBRATED WINES.
CROFT'S PARTICULAR,
Rs. 120 per dozen.
CROFT'S TAWNY OLD PORT,
Rs. 48 per dozen.
CROFT'S WHITE PORT,
Rs. 52 per dozen.
CROFT'S FRUITY PORT,
Rs. 30 per dozen.
Apply to
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19, Bank Street,
OR
Retail Agents:—
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.
N.B.—Ask for Labels with our Names on Bottles before buying.

PATTISON'S WELL-KNOWN GORDON WHISKY AT Rs. 32 PER DOZEN.

SUPERIOR TEAS
FROM KANGRA VALLEY, PUNJAB
CHAHPORE TEA GARDENS.

		Rs.	a.
SCENTED ORANGE PEKOE ......Nett per lb.		1	0
ORANGE PEKOE No. I	„	0	15
Do. No. II	„	0	14
Do. No. III	„	0	12
PEOPLE'S MIXTURE	„	0	12
PEKOE DUST	„	0	10
PEKOE SOUCHONG	„	0	8

THE VERY BEST DISINFECTANTS.

From Messrs. FLETCHER BROTHERS and Co. Grimsby Carbolic Powder 15 per cent. Rs. 10 per cwt.
FLETCHER'S Phenol in 1, 2 and 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3-12, Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 3-4 respectively per Gallon.
Cresol in 5 Gallon Drums Rs. 3 per Gallon.
Carbolic Acid in 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3 per Gallon.

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16, MARINE STREET, FORT,
1st Floor, Sassoon Building, Bombay.

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OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE.................................Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press Bombay

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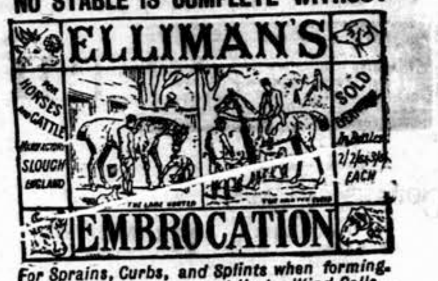
ELLIMAN'S EMBROCATION



For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts. Bruises in Dogs.
For Cramp in Birds.

Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON,
Master of Berwickshire Hounds.

Bottles, 1s., 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d. Jars, 10s. 6d., 20s.

ELLIMAN'S UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION 8½d.

Prepared only BY ELLIMAN SONS & Co.
SLOUGH ENGLAND.

Do your HARNESS & BELT Repairs
WITH
Thomson's Slotted Rivets.

NO need to send out your Harness, Belts, &c., that are constantly in need of repairs it means loss of time in sending and waiting when you can do the job yourself.

No hole required to be punched; simply drive Rivet as you would a tack, and clinch. Try them.

From all ironmongers and Stores in India

If unobtainable, a gross assorted sizes, for 3/-, post free, from
BIFURCATED RIVET CO., Ltd., 10, Wool Exchange, London. England.
Agents Wanted.

"[Stocked by H. H. VAISEY & Co.,
Indian Star Co-operative Society,
AHMEDABAD.]

EPPS'S COCOA
Possesses the following Distinctive Merits
DELICACY OF FLAVOR.
SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY.
GRATEFUL and COMFORTING
to the NERVOUS or DYSPEPTIC.
NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED
YOUR GROCER AND STOREKEEPER SELL IT.
Sold only in ½ lb. and 1 lb.
Prepared by JAMES EPPS & Co.
Homœophatic Chemists London, England.
EPPS'S COCOA.

Stephens' BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. *Inks*

INVALUABLE AT ALL TIMES—WET OR SHINE.
N & C RAINCOAT
("Perramus" Proof).
Not merely Shower Proof, but Proof against the Heaviest Rain.

LIGHT IN WEIGHT!
SMART IN APPEARANCE!
MODERATE IN PRICE!

TEST—A garden Hose turned on to simulate a heavy shower of rain may be played on the cloth for an hour or more without penetrating it.

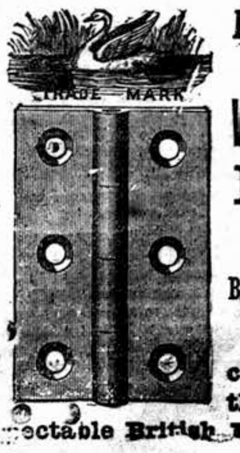
DURABILITY—The Rainproof quality is permanent, and will last as long as the garment lasts.

HEALTHINESS—Perspiration will not condense on the inside, as so frequently occurs in opaque Waterproof Garments, and which is a prolific source of Chills, Rheumatism, &c.

HOT CLIMATES—Heat improves the rainproof quality
To be obtained through all leading Storekeepers, &c., either as coats ready-made, or the material in the piece.

Patterns, prices, and designs on application.
NICHOLSON & Co., Cheetham, Manchester, and at 21, Golden Square, London, W.
Insist on N & C "Perramus" Proof—the Original—and avoid spurious imitations which lead to disappointment.

GOLD & Co.'s



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ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.
Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

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Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

COUGHS, COLDS,
ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false.*

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1864

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in

NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR
DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA.

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

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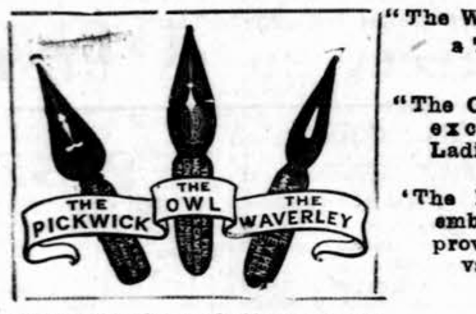

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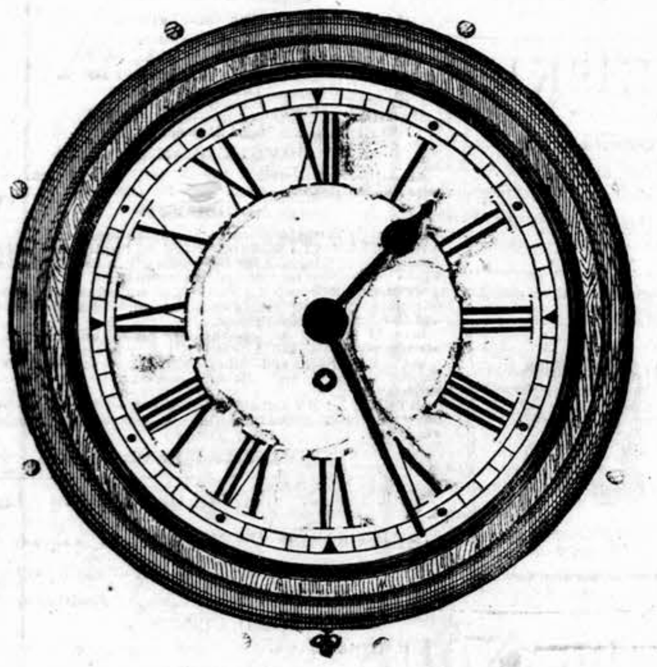

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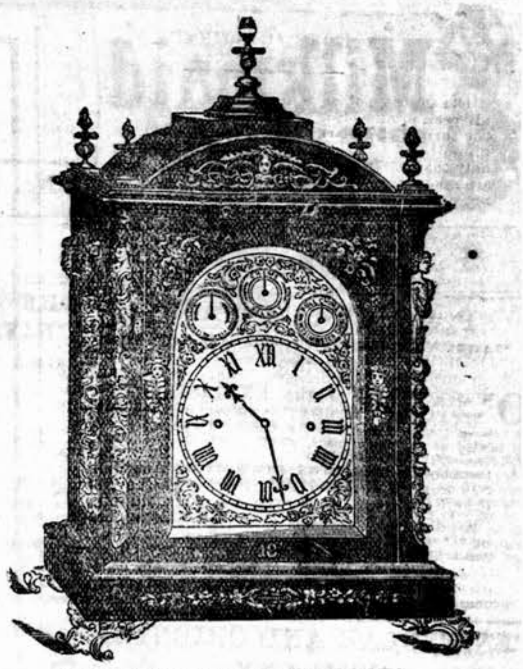

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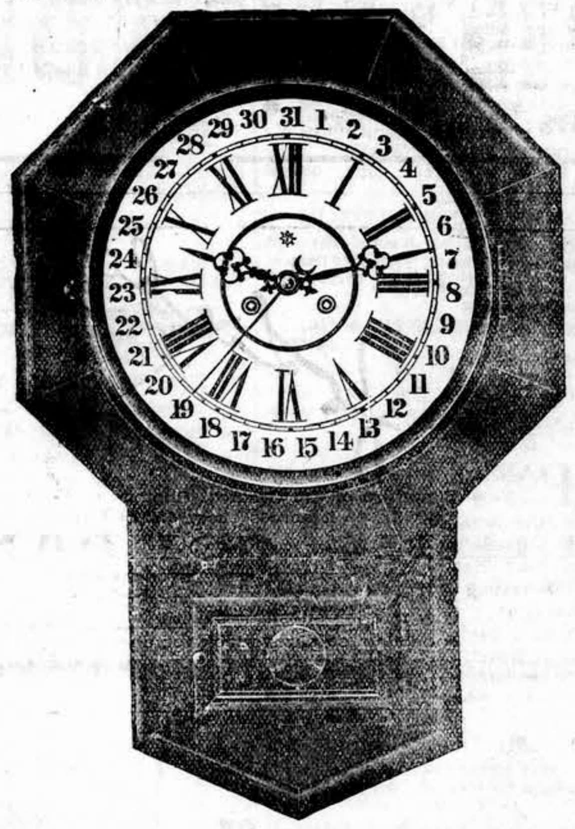

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